The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 6.00 Dhs. Iran 115 Rials Oman 0.900 Rials
Austria 22 S. Israel NIS. 2.00 Portugal 110 Esc.
Bahrain 0.700 Din Italy 1,700 Lire Qatar 6.50 Rials
Belgium 49 B.Fr. Jordan 450 Fils Rep. of Ireland 70 P.
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No. 32,201 36/86 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Urges Aquino To Step Up Fight Against Insurgents

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Reagan administration officials say they are increasingly concerned by what they consider to be a lack of effectiveness by President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines in handling insurgencies by Communists and other groups.

They said Sunday that they wanted her to take tougher measures against the rebels.

The officials said their concerns were certain to be discussed when President Ronald Reagan and other officials meet with Mrs. Aquino on her trip to the United States in mid-September.

Mrs. Aquino made conciliation with rebel groups a main theme of her presidency after vowing during her election campaign to seek a cease-fire and negotiations. In recent months the Reagan administration has generally concluded that such an approach is not succeeding, the officials said.

In Manila, Aquino administration officials reacted with puzzlement and irritation Monday to what they called unfair criticisms by the White House. The officials said they believed the criticism was intended to put Mrs. Aquino on the defensive before her meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Officials close to Mrs. Aquino said they found the criticism particularly surprising, coming as it did at a moment when negotiations with the Communists were just getting under way and on the eve of a meeting this week between the president and the leader of the largest Moslem insurgency in the country.

One top Philippine official said: "This was entirely uncalled for, two weeks before her trip. They float these things to put her on the defensive, which she will never be. It's almost as if they don't want her to succeed, the better to control her."

The official said he found the get-tough advice from Washington ironic since it reversed the posture that was taken with the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was criticized for taking a purely military approach to fighting insurgencies in the Philippines.

Reagan administration officials said one area of concern was that Communist insurgents, despite the peace overtures, had been seizing additional territory to strengthen their bargaining position.

A Philippine official, however, denied the assertion. "You don't work in terms of territory in a guerrilla war," he said. "And since Mrs. Aquino came to power, their influence has receded enormously. They have been losing popular support to Cory."

But U.S. officials said the Reagan administration, unlike the Aquino government, was convinced that many of the insurgents had no wish to end their rebellion.

"There are real concerns in certain quarters," said an administration official who asked not to be identified. "She had to make this effort and she has made it and now it's time to move to the next step."

One of Mrs. Aquino's first acts after taking office was to free about 500 political detainees. Among them were Jose Maria Sison, the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and Bernabe Buscayno, the first leader of the Communist New People's Army.

But in recent months she has told the guerrillas to end their rebellion or risk being pursued by a "reformed and reinvigorated fighting force."

Communist rebels, estimated by the United States to number 20,000, have been fighting for 17 years to seize power, while Moslem separatists in the south of the country also have been in conflict with the government.

One U.S. official said that the Reagan administration had initially supported the peace overture, but that time had elapsed without tangible results. He said the Philip-

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Reuters

Gadhafi Assails Reagan

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, above, marked the 17th anniversary of his rise to power in Libya on Monday with criticism of Ronald Reagan. Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, arrived in Spain to discuss the struggle against terrorism.

Santiago Lyon/Reuters

Bonn Cautions Against U.S. Raid on Libya

By James Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — An adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday that West European intelligence organizations had no indications that Libya was plotting "spectacular terrorist actions" and cautioned that a U.S. raid on Libya could undermine chances for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Meanwhile in Madrid, Vernon A. Walters, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, started a tour of eight West European capitals in an apparent bid to win support for tougher sanctions against Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's government.

After meeting with Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, Mr. Walters said: "We discussed matters of common interest, including the struggle against terrorism throughout the world. I have not come to make demands."

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl's aide said consultations with major West European governments had produced the unanimous view that Colonel Gadhafi was not plotting major terrorist actions.

"Gadhafi is crazy," said the adviser. "He's always good for a terrorist backdrop. But there is no sign he is planning spectacular terrorist actions."

The aide, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that three Arabs arrested last month in West Berlin had not been convincingly linked to Libyan terrorist efforts.

White House officials earlier suggested that the three Lebanese passport-holders had been apprehended while on a Libyan-sponsored bombing mission aimed at U.S. interests in West Berlin.

"We Europeans do not know anything," said the adviser, who has access to the most confidential information available to the Bonn government. "It may be that the Americans know more than we do; in that case they must show it."

He outlined several developments that pointed to the likelihood of a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachov late this year.

But he cautioned that a second U.S. raid would put the Soviet leader in a situation even more awkward than after the bombing strikes on Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15.

Moscow confined itself largely to verbal support for Libya, but canceled a meeting that was to have laid the groundwork for a second summit meeting.

Mr. Kohl faces national elections Jan. 25. He and his advisers say that a smooth run-up to a summit could deprive the opposition Social Democratic Party of a foreign policy issue that might win it votes.

But a renewed crisis over Libya could rekindle anti-American feelings in West Germany and help the Social Democrats.

Crash May Focus Attention on Air-Lane Congestion

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The collision of two planes near Los Angeles on Sunday was the first serious air accident in the United States in a year when crowded skies and an understaffed air traffic control system have caused concern about safety in the nation's air lanes.

Investigators said it was too soon to determine what caused the accident south of Los Angeles.

But the pattern it followed has long haunted those concerned with aviation safety: an airliner filled with passengers approaches a busy airport on a Sunday when the sky is crowded with unusually large numbers of pleasure fliers and, because of error by one or more pilots or by a traffic controller on the ground, they collide.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The collision also resulted in the most feared ending to that pattern when wreckage from the two planes rained into a residential neighborhood, setting homes ablaze.

In many ways the collision was similar to a crash that occurred in 1978 less than 100 miles (160 kilometers) to the south.

In that crash, a Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 collided over San Diego with a small single-engine plane with two people, one of them a student pilot, aboard.

One hundred thirty-five people in the airliner and the two persons in the private plane were killed, and fires set by debris in a middle-class neighborhood beneath the approach path to San Diego's Lindbergh Field killed seven persons on the ground.

In recent years, government and private aviation safety experts have said they are devoting more attention to reducing the risk of midair collisions near major airports than to any other safety problem.

The steps they have taken included placing restrictions on the flight of private planes around busy airports and requiring them to be equipped with radio transmitting devices that report their altitude, speed and direction to radar controllers on the ground.

Although it is standard procedure for a commercial jet to operate under the direction of Federal Aviation Administration controllers on the ground, that is not necessarily the case for private planes.

Weather officials said the skies were clear when the Aeroméxico DC-9 and the private Piper Cherokee collided shortly before noon over the suburban town of Cerritos about 30 miles south of downtown Los Angeles.

Under such conditions, pilots are

See AIR, Page 6

Lennox McLendon/The Associated Press

A charred path runs through the Cerritos, California, neighborhood where the Aeroméxico liner crashed, killing at least 67.

Toll Is at 67 As Searchers Comb Site

The Associated Press

CERRITOS, California — Emergency crews picked through burned-out houses Monday, searching for the dead and missing after an Aeroméxico jetliner and a small plane collided and plunged in flames into a suburban neighborhood here, killing at least 67 persons.

The crash Sunday killed all 58 passengers and 6 crew members on the Aeroméxico DC-9, and 3 persons in a single-eagine Piper PA-28 private plane.

At least 10 persons were missing and feared dead in Cerritos, where the planes plummeted to the ground, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) southeast of Los Angeles International Airport.

The authorities offered no immediate explanation for the cause of the crash, which occurred at midday in clear weather.

Witnesses said they saw the smaller plane crash into the tail section of the jetliner.

The planes collided at 6,200 to 7,000 feet (1,880 to 2,100 meters), aviation officials said. They said it had not been determined if either plane had been out of a proper flight path.

[The light plane may have strayed into one of Los Angeles airport's principal approach routes without proper authorization, airline and FAA sources told the Los Angeles Times.]

The jet's cockpit voice recorder was recovered, damaged but intact,

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Soviet Trial Is Seen for Journalist

By Alison Smale
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The wife of Nicholas Daniloff, a U.S. journalist detained for alleged spying, said Monday that the Soviet authorities planned to hold her husband for a 10-day investigation and predicted they probably would put him on trial.

Ruth Daniloff and her son Caleb, 16, spent about an hour with the reporter Monday in an annex to the Lefortovo prison.

Mrs. Daniloff said: "He will be held for 10 days. At the end of 10 days, they will decide whether they are going to release him or charge him."

It was not clear whether the 10 days would be counted from Monday or Saturday, she said.

Mortimer B. Zuckerman, the chairman of U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Daniloff's employer, arrived in Moscow on Monday.

He said that he would meet Tuesday with Soviet officials to press for the release of Mr. Daniloff, 52, who was detained by KGB agents on Saturday.

Mrs. Daniloff said that her husband was "very subdued" but "greatly heartened when I told him about the kind of press coverage he was getting."

She added: "He was concerned about being forgotten, and I said, 'Well, it's a big story.' And he said, 'You know it's a big story today, but maybe in two months' time it will no longer be such a big story.'"

Mr. Daniloff has told his wife that he was arrested by eight secret police agents on Saturday after meeting a Soviet acquaintance who gave him a package later found to contain photographs of Soviet military installations and two maps marked "top secret."

The U.S. consul general, Roger Daley, accompanied Mrs. Daniloff and her son to Lefortovo on Monday but did not take part in the meeting.

■ Libya Fetes Anniversary

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi marked the 17th anniversary of his rise to power Monday by branding the Reagan's administration as a "new Nazi empire" and threatening to form an international army to fight the United States worldwide, The Associated Press reported from Tripoli.

The Libyan leader reviewed a military parade of more than 18,000 troops in central Tripoli as part of Revolution Day celebrations on the anniversary of the military coup on Sept. 1, 1969, in which he seized power from King Idris.

In a three-hour speech late Sunday and early Monday to about 5,000 people in central Green Square, Colonel Gadhafi praised the Soviet Union, saying it stood by its responsibilities toward Libya.

But he described Mr. Reagan as a "madman, physically and psychologically sick" and said: "It's a problem for democracy that an actor can become a president. He should go back to Hollywood."

Colonel Gadhafi said he was ready to die a martyr and compared himself with Salvador Allende, the late Chilean president, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the Latin American revolutionary.

"If Reagan doesn't stop his stupidities I will form an international army to fight America everywhere and I'm sure that in a few years the world will be rid of this new Nazi empire," he said.

He said such a force would consist of tens of thousands of fighters drawn from Central America, Africa and Asia.

Seoul Challenges Tokyo for a Share of U.S. Market

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Products made in South Korea are flooding the United States, and some experts say the country is challenging Japan as the leading supplier of low-priced goods.

Hyundai, for example, introduced its Excel subcompact car in February, and already it is the fourth best-selling import, having passed Mazda Motor Corp. of Japan in July.

General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. are planning to import Korean-made cars for sale in the United States.

In electronics, Korean Lucky Gold Star Group opened an assembly plant in Alabama in August designed to produce up to a million microwave ovens a year.

Gold Star and another South Korean company, Samsung Co., already are each producing a million television sets annually at U.S. plants. And an Arizona company is just beginning to market Hyundai's personal computers, at a basic price of $699.

The developments come as the U.S. deficit on merchandise trade has widened to a record.

On Friday the Commerce Department reported that the deficit deepened to $18.04 billion in July from $13.25 billion in June, with imports twice as large as exports for the first time.

The parallels between South Korean and Japanese trade activity are widely noted, and South Korea is sometimes labeled "the new Japan" for its ability to develop markets in the United States by undercutting prices, even those of Japanese goods.

Shinichi Shirai, executive vice president of a Japanese-owned trading company, Nissho Iwai America Corp., said, "Korea will take the same course of development that we took 15 years ago."

But while South Korea is mounting a stiff challenge, Japan is in no immediate danger of being eclipsed, trade experts agree.

For one thing, the South Korean products

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Mugabe Calls on Nonaligned Group To Break Bonds of Racism, Poverty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe assumed the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement on Monday and called on Third World countries to break the shackles of apartheid and poverty.

Taking over from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the 101-member group, Mr. Mugabe said he was beginning his three-year term conscious of his duty to all the group's diverse members and "the suffering people of southern Africa."

Harare was chosen to hold the weeklong conference, attended by nearly 50 heads of state or government, to focus attention on the racial policies of South Africa, whose border lies 750 kilometers (470 miles) south of here.

The colorful opening ceremony at Harare's conference center was held in the presence of kings, presidents and prime ministers. Many wore national dress or uniform, among them President Fidel Castro of Cuba and Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua addressed the meeting after Mr. Mugabe decried U.S. intervention in his Central American nation.

Mr. Ortega said the Nonaligned Movement "cannot accept doctrines that try to subordinate law and the principles of the international legal order to imperialist and hegemonic interests."

At least 18 persons were injured by a bomb in a Durban department store. Page 6.

Mr. Ortega's remarks were among the first of what was expected to be a series of critical salvos against the United States during the weeklong summit meeting.

Nonaligned nations profess not to be allied with either Western or Eastern military or economic blocs. The other main targets of the summit meeting, attended by 50 heads of state, are South Africa and Israel.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a full member in the Nonaligned Movement, compared the South African government to that in Israel.

"In the Middle East, we are faced with that other machine of imperialism, of Zionism, of racial discrimination — namely, the Tel Aviv regime," Mr. Arafat said. "I am confident our peoples in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine will be victorious."

Mr. Mugabe also attacked Israel in his opening speech as "bellicose." In a newspaper interview, he criticized Zaire, Liberia, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon for restoring diplomatic ties with Israel.

In his keynote address, Mr. Mugabe said there was a central theme to the present time: "The conspicuous misuse and abuse of scarce resources in the midst of poverty, hunger and disease."

Referring to the vast amounts spent on military hardware amid international want, he said: "Surely the time has come to call mankind back to sanity: to reorder his priorities in favor of life and development, as against death and destruction."

Indicating he would work on all the problems facing the Nonaligned Movement and not simply concentrate on the situation in this

See MUGABE, Page 6

Dave Kaplan/Reuters

A Soviet Antonov AN-124 dwarfs British fighter jets at the Farnborough Air Show in England. McDonnell Douglas Corp. officials said they expected a commitment soon on producing a new jet, the MD-11. Page 9.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

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■ A Thai minister resigned after charges he had insulted King Bhumibol. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Britain's economic growth will slow to 2 percent this year, an industry group said. Page 9.

■ Fermenta AB will sell a 32-percent stake to three Swedish companies. Page 9.

SPORTS

■ Jimmy Connors, sixth seed, was eliminated from the U.S. Open by Todd Witsken, ranked 84th worldwide. Page 13.

TOMORROW

The battle for control of the U.S. Senate has no theme, but it promises to be one whopping good horse race. Insights.

هكذا من الأصل

Iraq Says It Has Halted a New Iranian Assault in Mountains

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran launched a new Gulf war offensive Monday to try to capture strategic mountain peaks on the northern front, but Iraq said the assault had been halted.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said the overnight attack, code-named "Karbala-2," was in the rugged Haj Omran region, 240 miles (380 kilometers) north of Baghdad.

It said Iranian forces were advancing and that hundreds of Iraqis had been killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency said that Iraqi troops had halted what he called a major Iranian offensive involving three divisions.

Iranian leaders have threatened a decisive offensive several times to end the six-year war, and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi of Iran said last week that such an attack was "not far off."

The Iraqi spokesman said the Iranians opened their assault at 1 A.M. and were trying to recapture Mount Kardamend, a peak taken by Iraq after heavy fighting in May. Iran had occupied it three years earlier.

He said the Iraqi 5th Army Corps had managed to "destroy the attacking forces," capturing a number of Iranian troops. His remarks indicated that fighting was continuing.

Mount Kardamend, in a predominantly Kurdish area, overlooks the Haj Omran border valley and the peak of Gardako.

The fighting Monday appeared to be the biggest flare-up in the Gulf war since the "Karbala-1" offensive in early July, when Iran regained its south-central border town of Mehran after a six-week Iraqi occupation.

In the intervening period, there has seen an upsurge in attacks by Iran and Iraq on economic and industrial targets, with both sides reporting many civilian casualties.

As the war enters its seventh year this month, Iraq has repeated proposals for peace, but Iran said it would pursue the struggle until the current Iraqi leadership is overthrown.

■ Turning Point Expected

Richard Harwood and Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

After six years of fighting, the war between Iran and Iraq could be approaching its turning point, in the view of specialists in the White House and the State and Defense departments.

A major Iranian offensive would be intended to break the will of Iraq by seizing more Iraqi territory and inflicting heavy casualties, U.S. officials say.

But if Iran mounts a costly effort and fails, even the dedicated revolutionary regime may be unable to continue to wage all-out war.

The conflict began with an Iraqi attack in September 1980. According to rough estimates accepted at the White House, it now has cost more than a million dead, wounded or captured, about two-thirds on the Iranian side — a toll approaching that of the Korean and Vietnam wars and far exceeding other Middle East conflicts of modern times.

There is hope that a major Iranian offensive would be the beginning of the end of Iran's ability to expand its influence by force of arms. But there is apprehension that Iran could begin to win decisively, with consequences spreading out in widening circles from the Gulf through the Middle East and the Islamic world.

Another danger the U.S. government takes seriously is that competing air attacks on oil installations and oil tankers could become more intense, endangering Arab oil sheikdoms and the world's petroleum lifeline and forcing the United States and other major powers to intervene.

A U.S. defense official said that a severe Iranian defeat would destroy the Tehran government's ability to resume offensive operations for "a long, long time to come."

A State Department expert was a bit less categorical, saying, "Iran will have to reassess how it conducts the war" if an offensive fails.

"They will keep it going" as long as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini lives, and perhaps for a time thereafter, said the official, but Iran could decide to wage "a limited border war" in the future if it is unable to make headway this fall.

Iranian capability has often been underrated. At the start, U.S. intelligence predicted that Iran would quickly lose to Iraq. But Iran has shown impressive ability to persevere despite tremendous battlefield losses. According to Washington sources, Iran has improved its military skills, including coordination of regular forces with revolutionary guards and field use of artillery.

There is growing evidence, however, of strains in Iranian society that may be affecting support for the war. Disagreements between regular army commanders and leaders of the revolutionary guards have been reported. The army is said to be highly critical of the "human wave" tactics of the poorly trained guardsmen.

Bomb blasts in Iranian cities, including a car bomb that killed 11 persons in the holy city of Qom recently, are another sign of trouble for the Khomeini regime. A combination of diminished oil exports resulting from Iraqi attacks and the sharply reduced price of oil has cost Iran dearly, making it difficult to continue the war and finance needed imports in years to come.

Moreover, Ayatollah Khomeini surprised U.S. experts in a recent speech by sternly criticizing an unidentified "group of people" in Iran, including educated citizens, who are "causing obstructions" by asking for peace or arbitration.

"We must continue this war as dictated by ourselves and our nation," he said, "until, God willing, victory is achieved." Until the ayatollah spoke, a State Department official said, there was little awareness in Washington that "obstructionists" were much of a problem in Tehran.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. to Tighten Some Visa Controls

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain decided Monday to tighten visa requirements for some visitors from West Africa and Asia following complaints of chaos at immigration control at Heathrow Airport, government sources said. An official announcement was expected.

They said that visitors from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Ghana who had previously been able to arrive without visas would be obliged to obtain them before entering Britain.

The Home Office, the ministry responsible for immigration, said there has been a 60-percent increase this year in the number of visitors from the five countries. It said this has resulted in lines of up to four hours as officials checked that visitors were not intending to stay in Britain.

AIDS Kills 528 in Tanzania This Year

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AFP) — More than 500 people died of AIDS in Tanzania during the first seven months of this year, a government health official disclosed Monday. The total was nearly four times the number dying from the disease in the two previous years.

Saidi Chizenga, head of the Health Ministry's community health education department, said acquired immune deficiency syndrome killed 528 people from January to July, with 228 of the victims dying in July alone.

He said a total of 664 people had died of the ailment, which attacks the body's defenses against disease, since AIDS was first diagnosed in the country in 1983. According to American researchers, 22,000 people have been afflicted by AIDS in the United States, of whom about 12,000 have died.

U.S. Aide to Visit Israel, Egypt, Jordan

JERUSALEM (AP) — An assistant U.S. secretary of state, Richard W. Murphy, arrived in Israel on Monday to begin a mission involving Israeli, Egyptian and Jordanian leaders on how to resume peace efforts in the Middle East, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Mr. Murphy was due to meet with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who, in turn, is expected to meet President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in Alexandria for discussions tentatively scheduled Sept. 10. Mr. Peres has recently engaged in a flurry of diplomatic activities to add momentum to peace efforts before handing over his post to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in October.

An official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Murphy would try to set up a preliminary negotiating committee of Jordanians, Egyptians and Israelis, which would prepare a working paper on how to set up peace talks between Israel and Jordan.

Bangladesh Sets Presidential Election

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Presidential elections will be held Oct. 15, the election commission announced Monday. President Hussain Mohammed Ershad is expected to run as the candidate of the ruling Jatiya Party.

The military ruler announced his decision to join the party at a party rally Monday. Mr. Ershad gave up the post of army chief of staff Sunday and was to be elected chairman of the party Tuesday.

In recent weeks, the main opposition alliances that boycotted parliamentary elections on May 7 have announced that they would stay out of presidential election in protest against the continuation of martial law.

Salvador, Rebels to Meet in Costa Rica

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Representatives of the government and leftist rebels will hold a preparatory meeting in Costa Rica before a third round of peace talks in September, according to Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, leader of the Roman Catholic Church in the country.

The two sides agreed last month in Mexico City to resume peace talks on Sept. 19 in Cesori, in eastern El Salvador. They also agreed to hold a preliminary private meeting in the first two weeks of September to set an agenda. The talks would be the first since late 1984.

The archbishop, who has acted as an intermediary in the negotiations, announced the talks on Sunday. He did not say exactly where or when the meeting would take place or who would represent each side.

UPI

Arturo Rivera y Damas

For the Record

Two Sikh gunmen killed a Hindu judge on Monday in the Punjab city of Jullundur, police reported. Police sources said that the judge, R.P. Gaind, had received threats for his convictions of Sikh activists. *(AP)*

An earthquake rocked the Soviet Moldavian Republic on the border with Romania on Sunday. At least one person was killed and 558 were injured, a Russian official said Monday. *(UPI)*

The Israeli minister for Israeli-Arab affairs, Ezer Weizman, conferred with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Monday. A West German spokesman said their main subject was plans for an Israeli-Egyptian meeting. *(Reuters)*

Travel Notes

■ **The United States has lifted a warning** about security measures at Manila International Airport, the U.S. Embassy said Monday in Manila. The U.S. transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole, said last month that security measures at the airport did not meet standards prescribed by the International Civil Aviation Organization. *(Reuters)*

■ **British Caledonian Airways** said Monday it had suspended flights to and from Nigeria because of a strike by staff in Lagos. *(Reuters)*

Jackson: New Bridge to Africa

Leaders Welcome Help in Delivering Their Message

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The tall black man with a football player's build leaned back in the seat of his official limousine. His happiness was obvious as the Mercedes sped through city streets cleared of traffic by a police car and motorcycle outriders with sirens and flashing lights.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson had reason to feel satisfied. He had just wrapped up an eight-nation African tour with an eighth joint communiqué with a head of state, listing a set of shared political objectives.

Observers agreed that it seemed a surprisingly successful African tour for an American politician, considering the opposition of most Africans to U.S. policy toward South Africa.

In each of the eight countries, Mr. Jackson presented himself as the advocate of an alternative American policy that identified unequivocally with African blacks and pledged to help them in their fight against what he labeled "the evil empire" of apartheid.

The response everywhere was enthusiastic. Partly because of his racial links with his hosts and partly because of the message he bore, the Africans greeted Mr. Jackson like the "brother" he insisted on calling himself.

In the Congo he linked hands and prayed with members of the ruling Marxist-Leninist Central Committee. He did it again with the executive of the African National Congress, the black South African movement that Pretoria regards as "terrorists."

In Angola he embraced President José Eduardo dos Santos, whom the United States does not recognize and is opposing through aid to Jonas Savimbi's rebels in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. He persuaded Mr. dos Santos to extend an olive branch to Washington.

Mr. Jackson and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia reduced each other to tears with emotional oratory about the iniquities of racism. The next day they sang together in a packed Lusaka church while Mr. Kaunda's wife, Betty, was initiated into a sisterhood of the church.

In Tanzania, Mr. Jackson traveled to a remote village in the poorest part of the country to meet with the former president, Julius K. Nyerere, who lives there in semiretirement and is the continent's most respected elder statesman.

Now, at the end of the trip, Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, had accepted Mr. Jackson's invitation to visit the United States in September to brief Americans on why he and other leaders in this region view Mr. Reagan's policies with such resentment.

This was the cherry on the top, and as the big Mercedes carried Mr. Jackson toward the airport he was reflecting on the fulfillment of an African-American dream.

"We have discovered that we have a role to play here," he said. "We are reuniting the African family."

The Mugabe visit will be a forerunner of other tours by African leaders, which Mr. Jackson has made clear he plans to choreograph.

What Mr. Jackson has done on this trip is to offer himself as an expert political dramatist, to help the African leaders, who are attuned by their colonial past to the ways of Europe and do not understand the rhythm of American politics, to get their message across in the United States.

The offer has been enthusiastically accepted by the African leaders, who want U.S. support but who are frustrated and angry at their inability to bridge a cultural and ideological gap that separates them from the U.S. administration.

Mr. Mugabe said, "Jesse Jackson offers us a channel of communication to the American people at a time when we badly need one."

It is not to be a communication aimed at converting the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

"It's no good appealing to Reagan with moral arguments," Mr. Jackson told the African leaders. "He doesn't understand that. What he understands is a strong media message that makes an impact on the American people."

Reuters

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson arriving in Zimbabwe during his eight-nation tour.

It is meant to dramatize the Africans' case, but it will help Mr. Jackson, too. Few of those who accompanied him on the tour were in any doubt that this was an early start to another bid for the Democratic presidential nomination and that the Rainbow Coalition has placed itself firmly astride the apartheid issue.

Mr. Jackson's insights into the realities of southern Africa began on a Monday night, midway through his 17-day tour, in the little Botswana capital of Gaborone, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the South African border.

As usual he was behind schedule and it was nearly midnight when Mr. Jackson's Boeing 707, lent to him by the president of Nigeria, touched down at Gaborone airport.

Half an hour later the weary group pulled up outside their hotel, the Gaborone Sun. The name rang a bell in Mr. Jackson's mind: Sun City is the name of South Africa's version of Las Vegas.

Mr. Jackson strode into the hotel and demanded to know whether it was part of the same South African chain. The receptionist confirmed that it was.

"We can't stay here," Mr. Jackson exploded. "We can't let our money go toward strengthening the apartheid system."

Patiently, the receptionist explained that the only other hotel in town that could accommodate the group was also owned by South Africans, that wherever the group stayed they would be eating food from South Africa, that the taxis that would convey them around town were assembled in South Africa and were driving on gasoline from South Africa.

Mr. Jackson gave up and checked in. But the incident changed his perception of the apartheid issue by bringing home the extent of the dependence of neighboring nations on South Africa.

U.S. Reorients Aid to Egypt to Favor Private Sector

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The United States is reorienting the program of civilian aid to Egypt that has pumped more than $10 billion into the country in a decade.

The program accounts for $1 of every $1,000 in the total U.S. government budget and ranks behind only the cash aid given to Israel. Including military assistance, the United States has spent $18 billion on Egypt since 1975.

The United States undertook a sweeping modernization of Egyptian installations, like water and power systems, that had been neglected for several decades as limited resources were diverted for war with Israel.

Now, without cutting back on overall spending, the American program has begun to concentrate on fewer areas, including private enterprise, that appear likely to promote self-sufficiency.

"What we're trying to do is get things to a point where they don't need us," said Frank B. Kimball, the mission director in Cairo for the Agency for International Development. "I don't think that in the long run this arrangement is good for either side."

The program was conceived by Henry A. Kissinger when he was secretary of state as a reward to Egypt for its disengagement of forces with Israel in Sinai in 1975.

The program became staggering in its scope. From 1975 to 1985, more than $968 million was allocated to overhaul Egypt's water and sewage systems. Nearly $816 million went to create more electricity.

More than $2.5 billion was provided in low-interest credits with which Egypt could buy American grain.

Egypt has had difficulty absorbing the aid. A gap between money allocated and money actually spent rapidly widened, and it did not begin narrowing until 1982.

In an interview, Mr. Kimball avoided criticizing his predecessors for trying to accomplish too much too fast.

"What I would say is the program has evolved and will continue to evolve," Mr. Kimball said. "It started out with a lot of money looking for things to do, and there were a lot of false starts."

The wheel-spinning inevitably spawned stories of waste, corruption and red tape that obscured the extent to which U.S. aid has improved the quality of life in Egypt.

An American microwave system made the telephones work in Cairo. Fully one-third of the electrical power in Egypt is now generated by plants built under the American program. The majority of Egypt's 50 million citizens will benefit directly from the United States water and sewage projects.

The United States has not pressed the government of President Hosni Mubarak for significant changes in economic policy, and little has been done to wean Egypt from the aid.

"We are becoming more dependent," an Egyptian official said, "when we were supposed to become more self-reliant."

Private business, the new logic goes, can increase Egypt's productivity faster and better than the sluggish public industries. The U.S. development agency plans to offer private enterprises technical assistance, management training and financial credits amounting to $235 million over three years.

Mr. Kimball singled out agriculture, health and population control as areas in which private efforts might be more successful.

He said Egypt's family-planning drive, in which the United States invested more than $67 million, "is not producing any demonstrable results at the moment."

Although 30 percent of married couples of reproductive age now practice birth control, a U.S. status report said, the infant population is greater than it was a decade ago, in part because health care sponsored by the United States has reduced infant mortality.

Mr. Kimball said the government bureaucracy had stunted the country's ability to feed itself. Farmers should be freed from state planning and taught modern agricultural techniques, he said.

U.S. civilian aid to Egypt reached $1.3 billion this year, with another $1.3 billion in military assistance to modernize the armed forces.

Chirac Praises Pair Involved In Sabotage

Reuters

PAPEETE, Tahiti — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said Monday that the French Army had every reason to be proud of the two officers involved in the sinking of the Greenpeace anti-nuclear protest ship Rainbow Warrior.

However, he ruled out a visit to the two French secret service agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, who have been transferred to the South Pacific atoll of Hao from a New Zealand prison.

Mr. Chirac was interviewed in Papeete by the French radio RTL as he was returning to Paris after visiting the South Pacific territories of New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna.

Asked if he had a message for the officers, he said: "I have no special message except to pass on a message of consideration and friendship, and above all confirming my joy to know they are today free on the territory of the republic."

The two were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in New Zealand for their part in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor last year.

Released in July, they were posted to France's Polynesian base at Hao as part of a settlement negotiated with New Zealand by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Mr. Chirac later said at a news conference that the two French agents were in Hao for a regular three-year military posting.

"They are under no constraints," he said. "All they have been asked to do is not meet journalists for a while in order to spare New Zealanders' feelings before their election campaign."

The news conference was delayed for two and a half hours while health officials fumigated the baggage of the prime minister and of about 20 journalists.

Airport officials said this was a precaution against the rhinoceros coconut palm beetle, a major threat in the islands of Wallis and Futuna.

East German Officer, 2 Others Flee to West

Reuters

HAMBURG — An East German Army officer, an army corporal and a bricklayer defected to West Germany over the weekend, the West German border police said Monday.

A spokesman said the officer was in uniform when he climbed border fortifications near Uelzen and crossed into the West German state of Lower Saxony. The bricklayer also crossed into Lower Saxony and the corporal defected to Bavaria while supervising civilian workers along the frontier.

Former Bhutto Loyalists Lead Split in Opposition

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — The opposition Pakistan People's Party, led by Benazir Bhutto, has formally split with the formation of the National People's Party under the leadership of former Bhutto loyalists.

The new party portrays itself as a centrist antidote to Miss Bhutto's party and the governing Moslem League. The rift is another of the difficulties Miss Bhutto has faced since she returned to Pakistan in April determined to overthrow President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Under the banner of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, the former party leader in Sind province, the National People's Party declared itself on Sunday the true inheritor of the mantle of Miss Bhutto's father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He was overthrown, tried and hanged by General Zia.

The new party struck many of the themes that Bhutto used as the basis of his government in the 1970s: nationalist rhetoric, socialist programs and remaining at arm's length from the superpowers in international affairs.

Miss Bhutto has been criticized during the four months she has been back in Pakistan for talking of "Bhuttoism" but not outlining programs that separate her goals from those of the government of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo.

At the core of the split, however, are sharp differences between Miss Bhutto and some of the men who were close associates of her father. In addition to Mr. Jatoi, the new party includes former chief ministers or governors of Pakistan's four provinces under her father.

Since her return, Miss Bhutto had passed over the older party leaders in favor of a new generation of enthusiastic but untested political figures.

Political analysts have noted the new leaders' failure to bring out the consistently peaceful protest demonstrations promised by Miss Bhutto and her lieutenants as they have mounted their campaign for new elections against General Zia and Mr. Junejo.

Speakers at the National People's Party convention Sunday consistently emphasized the need to organize, saying this is something Miss Bhutto had failed to do.

"In Pakistan, the army is organized and the parties are not," said Hamid Raza Golam, a member of the national assembly who has declared his loyalty to the new party. "If you want to replace the army you have to organize like the army."

Later, Mr. Jatoi said that the party did agree with Miss Bhutto and the opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, on one main point: the demand for new elections.

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NASA Plans To Cancel Missions By Spacelab

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — NASA is canceling 15 to 18 space shuttle scientific missions involving the Spacelab over the next five years because of the Challenger disaster, Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine reported Monday.

Aviation Week, quoting officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said the agency now planned just two or three Spacelab missions before 1990.

"There is no point in us putting any funding now into any mission that will have no flight activity in five years, so those missions have been canceled," Samuel Keller, deputy associate administrator for space science and applications, was quoted as saying.

NASA will release a list of the canceled missions in a few weeks, the magazine said.

Spacelab is a $1-billion system developed for the shuttle by the European Space Agency to allow advanced scientific work in orbit.

Several configurations can be flown, including a habitable laboratory module in the shuttle's cargo bay.

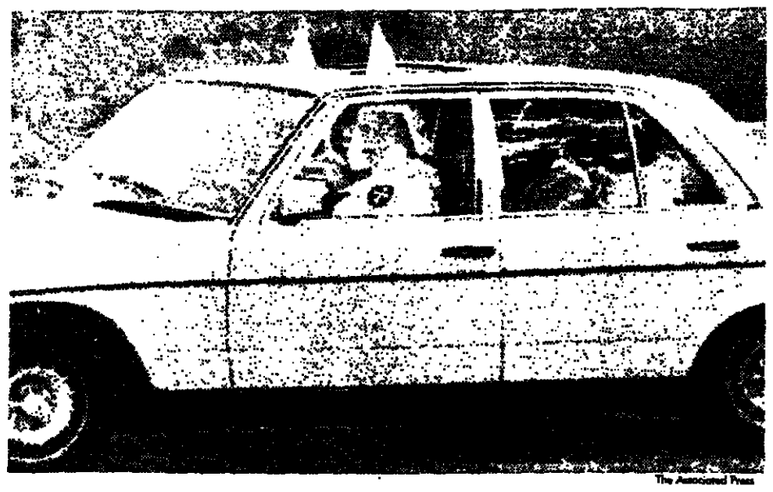
The European Space Agency provided one module and NASA bought another. Four Spacelab missions have been completed so far, three using the pressurized module and one using pallet-mounted instruments.

Aviation Week said the only Spacelab missions now planned before the end of the decade were an ultraviolet telescope pallet and a life sciences flight using a laboratory module.

The status of at least two Spacelab missions planned for the Strategic Defense Initiative, President Ronald Reagan's planned missile defense program, has been left unresolved.

Mr. Keller said another problem facing the Spacelab system was its weight. Following the Challenger accident, safety questions were raised about allowable landing weight in case a shuttle had to attempt an emergency landing.

To increase safety margins, the shuttle's launch weight is expected to be reduced. That could force Spacelab planners to reduce the number of experiments carried.



The Associated Press

Ku Klux Klan Chooses Northerner as Leader

James Ferrands, of Shelton, Connecticut, at the wheel of a Mercedes on his way from the national convention of the Ku Klux Klan in East Windsor, Connecticut. Three dozen delegates elected him as imperial wizard of the white supremacist group, replacing Jim Blair, of Five Points, Alabama, who was seated next to him. The choice of a New Englander apparently represented a bid to attract more support for the group, which originated in the South during Reconstruction.

Witches of Massachusetts Raise Hell

Film of Updike Novel Distorts Their Practices, They Say

By Susan Diesenhouse
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Filming of "The Witches of Eastwick" has been going on here this summer, and the witches of Boston — and Salem and Beverly, too — are none too pleased about it.

The film, based on a novel by John Updike about three saucy sorceresses and their misdeeds with the devil, is the latest misrepresentation of witches, according to members of the Witches League of Public Awareness.

Laurie Cabot, 53, of Salem, who heads the league, said it was formed in response to the film "to protect the civil rights, dignity and public portrayal of witches and pagans."

Ms. Cabot, who teaches and practices witchcraft, or wicca, as its adherents call it, said: "We are not the housewives in Updike's book who have nothing better to do than cause evil."

"We don't want the idea that we worship Satan to go out over home video, television and movies," she added. "How can our children go to school and say I'm a witch without facing ridicule?"

Ms. Cabot said witchcraft is a science, religion, philosophy and art and does not involve devil worship. "Our credo is, 'Do what ye will and harm ye none,'" she said. "We see ourselves as holistic observers of nature, healers, users of the psychic senses as a way of life."

Witches in Massachusetts have established a system to call one another to meditate on behalf of the sick or needy, she said.

"Mr. Updike lives in the next town, Beverly Farms," Ms. Cabot said. "The witches of Salem are his neighbors and there are lots more in Beverly."

Margot S. Adler, a radio news reporter, author and former Nieman Fellow at Harvard University who practices witchcraft, estimated that about 100,000 people in the United States follow witchcraft.

She called the practice "a revival of pre-Christian, West European paganism based on the ancient mother goddess found especially in Wales and Ireland before Christianity came in the 12th century."

Secrecy surrounds witches, she said, because they went underground after the trials and burnings of the 12th to 17th centuries.

Lack of a centralized structure has led to variety. "No two witches define the craft the same way," said Amy Gypsy Hebb, 37, a Salem witch who holds a college degree in anthropology and music.

It can be a way of life or a religion picked up informally through the family or formally through the groups that have emerged in the past 35 years, Ms. Adler said.

With the repeal of laws against witchcraft in England in 1951, she said, also came more books, a new interest in anthropology, ecology and feminism and its reassessment of the female elders who used ancient ritual to protect villages from illness and ensure bounty.

Some witches practice alone, others in covens of 3 to 13.

"I practice witchcraft every minute of every day," said Barbara Cummings, 35, a speech pathologist who lives in a suburban farmhouse with her husband, Don S. Akin, 36, and three children, all of whom consider themselves witches.

Ms. Cummings, who also directs the preschool of her church, said: "Whatever good we do returns to us threefold, the evil comes back sevenfold. It's do unto others."

"Wicca's not our religion," said Mr. Akin. "We're witchy Methodists. It ties in nicely. Recently we collected eight diamonds, charged them to promote peace and justice, and sent them to South Africa."

Their son Calder, 6, said he meditates most nights: "When I count down to alpha I can sleep through the whole night and the next day will be bright." He also meditated to get rid of hives brought on by his entry into first grade.

"When it comes down to it," Mr. Akin said, "witchcraft is common sense. When in doubt, be bewitching."

Young U.S. Voters Polarized, Expert Says

By David S. Broder and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The young voters who control the future of American politics are becoming increasingly polarized, according to a leading political researcher.

Educated, involved American youths tend to be highly critical of President Ronald Reagan, while their less-attentive contemporaries are ardent followers of Mr. Reagan and his policies, according to Warren E. Miller of Arizona State University, the director of the biennial National Election Survey.

Mr. Miller says "baby boomers" are "sharply polarized" in their party preferences, largely because "the well-informed are really turned off by Ronald Reagan" while the less involved "voted 70-30 in his favor."

He offered the preview of a forthcoming study at a weekend meeting in Washington of the American Political Science Association.

Overall, the papers on political trends offered no clear verdict in the continuing debate on the likelihood of a realignment that would establish clear dominance for one party or the other in the remainder of the century.

Mr. Miller did not predict which way the baby boomers finally would go, but two other political scientists suggested that Mr. Reagan's popularity had diminished fears of "big government" and removed that as an issue for future conservative candidates.

Linda L.M. Bennett of Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio, and Stephen E. Bennett of the University of Cincinnati pointed out that those "believing that Washington was too powerful rose from 30 percent in 1964 to 49 percent in 1980, but fell to 32 percent in 1984."

Young people particularly "show increasing disinterest in how powerful government is getting to be," they said.

Among the often conflicting findings:

- A study focusing on young voters by Barbara G. Farah of The New York Times and Helmut Norpoth of the State University of New York at Stony Brook found that there were strong signs of a Republican realignment.

'Baby boomers' are split in party preferences largely because 'the well-informed are really turned off' by Reagan while the less involved 'voted 70-30 in his favor,' an Arizona researcher found.

Using a series of 1986 surveys, they found that the Democratic Party retained plurality strength among all voters except those 80 and older, and those 27 or younger.

The youngest of these new voters have shown "the markings of a GOP generation right from the start, signaling a major break with the partisan legacy of their parents," they wrote.

"Unlike the 1950s and late 1960s, when prospects of a Republican realignment remained unfulfilled," they concluded, "the 1980s produce a number of clues that such a realignment is now under way."

- Three political scholars at The Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina, contended that whites who support the religious right's agenda are a key source of Southern Republican activism.

Using surveys of delegates attending Democratic and Republican state party conventions in six Southern states, Tod Baker, Robert Steed and Laurence W. Moreland found that 63 percent of Republican delegates were members of or sympathizers with the religious right. Only 11 percent of Democratic delegates fell into this category, they said.

Equally important, Democrats most likely to abandon their party are those who align themselves with conservative fundamentalists and evangelicals.

- A conservative political scientist, Charles R. Kesler of the Claremont Institute in California, argued that a major factor inhibiting a Republican conversion of the electorate is conservatism's lack of "an adequate appreciation of democracy."

He said that a significant portion of conservative intellectuals contend that American democracy is "composed of mediocre, soulless mass-men, and that true virtue is concentrated in the few."

- Lutz Erbring of the University of Chicago contended that prospects for a real realignment have not been tested because congressional Democrats generally have allowed Mr. Reagan to win most of his initiatives, including aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, tax reform and spending cuts.

The Democratic realignment of the 1930s did not take place, he said, until 1938, when Republicans first organized to actively oppose President Franklin D. Roosevelt's legislative agenda, and voters had a real choice between parties.

- Richard A. Champagne of the University of Wisconsin-Madison said the U.S. party system "was ripe for realignment on civil-rights issues" in the past 15 years, but party positions were so "inconsistent and ambiguous" that the window may have closed.

"Major party realignments may no longer be possible in the United States," he said.

SDI Is Generating Campaign Funds

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Industrial suppliers for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a plan to create a barrier in space against missiles, have already provided $6 million in campaign funds for congressional supporters of the plan.

Nineteen political action committees set up by military contractors have provided campaign money for the principal legislators who support SDI, according to a recent report.

The amount was calculated from data of the Federal Election Commission analyzed by the Council on Economic Priorities, a nonprofit research organization based in New York City that frequently criticizes Pentagon spending.

According to the report, the principal contributor to the committees was Lockheed with donations of $586,941 in the three years that ended in March. Second and third were Rockwell International with $457,625 and General Dynamics with $452,264. The smallest donor was Aerojet General, which has given $64,160.

The contributions are meant to help those lawmakers most closely associated with the project.

In the Senate, Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Finance Committee, has received $46,000. Dan Quayle, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy, was second with $43,700. Pete Wilson, a California Republican who is chairman of another Armed Services subcommittee, got $29,700.

Because Democrats are in the minority in the Senate, only two, Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, and John Glenn of Ohio, a member of the Armed Services Defense Acquisition Policy Subcommittee, were among the top dozen with $24,200 and $22,000.

In the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, only three Republicans were among the top 12, but Representative William O. Dickinson, a Republican of Alabama, was first with $32,750. As the senior Republican on the Armed Services Subcommittee on Research and Development, Mr. Dickinson has been the administration's main supporter of SDI in the House.

Rampaging Youths, Police Clash on California Beach

Los Angeles Times Service

HUNTINGTON BEACH, California — Thousands of youths rioted here Sunday afternoon, hurling stones and bottles at policemen, storming a lifeguard station and overturning and burning several police vehicles.

The estimated 2,000 to 5,000 people who took part in the disturbance were among about 100,000 people watching a professional surfing competition at the beach, 35 miles (almost 60 kilometers) south of Los Angeles.

The trouble began when youths tore the bathing suit tops from five or six young women, according to Ron Jenkins, a police sergeant. "The officers saw some people forcibly taking off their tops and went to rescue them — then the riot started," he said.

The police were surrounded and took refuge in the two-story lifeguard station, which was attacked by the mob. The rampage continued until police reinforcements arrived.

At least 12 persons were hurt, none seriously, the authorities said. The injured included a Huntington Beach police officer and an Orange County sheriff's deputy. Thirteen persons were arrested.

Bolivia Frees 88 Arrested During the State of Siege

United Press International

LA PAZ — Bolivia has freed 88 of the 162 union leaders, political activists and journalists arrested last week under a state of siege imposed to end labor unrest, according to officials.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said Sunday that 54 of the 74 people still in detention have been sent into temporary internal exile in Bolivia's northern jungle.

Among the 88 political detainees released Sunday was Andres Soliz, correspondent for the French news service Agence France-Presse, Mr. Barthelemy said on Bolivian radio.

President Victor Paz Estenssoro, 78, who has been in office nearly 13 months, called a session of Congress late Monday to explain why he imposed the state of siege.

Bolivia's Constitution requires Congress to approve the decision by Mr. Paz Estenssoro to impose the 90-day state of siege, Bolivia's second in a year.

Concerned by growing labor unrest, Mr. Paz Estenssoro declared the siege before dawn Thursday and sent tanks and troops to round up 5,000 striking miners participating in a cross-country march to La Paz.

Members of the Paz Estenssoro administration later said they believed the miners and left-wing political activists intended to launch an insurrection once they reached the capital.

In the interview with Radio Panamericana, Mr. Barthelemy denied the government was infringing on press freedom. He said that Mr. Soliz had been freed and said a second reporter, Jorge Barrientos, would be released from exile shortly from the jungle town of San Joaquin near the Brazilian border.

"There are absolutely no restrictions on the press," he said.

The mining crisis that spurred other labor protests is only part of the economic turmoil shaking Bolivia, the second-poorest country in the Western hemisphere after Haiti.

To combat inflation that hit 12,000 percent in 1985, Mr. Paz Estenssoro imposed an economic austerity program that included widespread layoffs from state-owned businesses, a tenfold increase in gasoline prices, wage freezes and an end to food price subsidies.

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Release Daniloff Now

It is an outrage that Nicholas Daniloff, the American correspondent for U.S. News & World Report in Moscow, has been set up, arrested and imprisoned by the KGB. We were going to say it is also a stupidity, but that would presume that the eight bullies who came for Mr. Daniloff, along with those who authorized and sent them, had concern for the injustice of what they did or for its certain consequences so far as some of Moscow's vaunted policy goals vis-à-vis the United States are concerned.

A word about Nick Daniloff himself. He is well known in journalistic circles, and for all the right reasons. He is a hardworking, well-versed, unassuming, extremely intelligent and energetic reporter. He has been in Moscow for several years on his second tour there, and his reports are greatly respected.

None of this, as you will already have been thinking, is the sort of thing that would ingratiate him with Soviet authorities. His journalistic instincts and his degree of understanding are both too good. But these same attributes make it inconceivable that Nick Daniloff would have been engaged in the kind of transaction of which he stands accused by his KGB captors. That "transaction," by the way, is the same kind that has been fabricated to harass Western journalists and others before.

It is speculated that the crude entrapment and seizure of Mr. Daniloff were undertaken by the Soviets for the purpose of acquiring a hostage to trade for Gennadi Zakharov, a Soviet science official connected with the United Nations in New York, who was arrested in Queens on Aug. 23 and charged with espionage against the United States. But whatever the Soviets may hope to gain from this travesty, they stand to lose much more. On the eve of an array of negotiations that depend, at least in some measure, on an assumption of good faith and a desire to cooperate in the pursuit of some common interests, they have chosen to dramatize all that is most arbitrary, ugly and cynical in their system. We write at a time when Mr. Daniloff is still under detention, although he could have been released by the time these words are printed. We would be delighted to find them overtaken. Mr. Daniloff should be freed — now.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Disgust With Pretoria

As President Reagan ponders whether to veto sanctions against South Africa, he will find it hard to ignore the violence that has brought more death to Soweto. He will find it much harder to ignore what has happened in California. His conservative friend, Governor George Deukmejian, now favors what he vetoed a year ago — a bill requiring the state to sell $11 billion of investment in companies doing business in South Africa. Whatever one thinks of divestment as a tactic, the meaning is plain. Mr. Reagan may dither, in the belief that the public will construe sending a black ambassador to Pretoria as a new policy, but his state, party and country are divesting themselves of his bankrupt approach to apartheid.

Divestiture measures have now been approved by 19 states and 65 cities. The Democratic House of Representatives calls for a total embargo on U.S. investment. The Republican Senate calls for the wisest course — targeted sanctions. But there can be no doubt why so many wish to go further, faster. In America as in South Africa, Mr. Reagan is perceived as Pretoria's defender, unwilling to show where America stands.

Perhaps no economic penalties will persuade President P.W. Botha and his white supporters to negotiate on power sharing with a huge black majority. What has been proved is that business as usual and hoping for the best has not worked. Mr. Botha's attempt to lure pliant blacks into "advisory" talks has not worked either. Soweto is now smoking rubble, despite emergency rule and prohibition of the news cameras that were said to provoke violence.

The mitigating gleam is the courage of a still independent white judiciary. Over and again, judges have tried to hold the minister of law and order accountable to the rudiments of law — as in the case of a black Catholic priest who was, by his credible account, indecently abused for 30 straight hours of interrogation. There are voices of humanity and sanity among all races in South Africa, and increasing their volume ought to be the overriding purpose of any sanctions campaign.

The Senate bill would forbid new American investment, curtail loans and imports and deny landing rights to South African airliners. These steps would send an unequivocal message while allowing American companies to continue, by their presence, to promote workplace equality. The House bill calls for complete disinvestment — the withdrawal of all American investment from South Africa within 36 months.

The divestment course followed by California is different. Selling $11 billion in state-owned stocks in scores of corporations sounds like an immense step; it would double the total divestment by other states and cities. But divestment is less a punitive policy than a way to express disgust.

That so many states feel so disgusted indicates how far America is ahead of its president. Mr. Reagan still has the chance, in the words of one senator, to add his enormous influence to the will of Congress to begin the process of serious negotiation in South Africa. "I pray that he will do so," says Richard Lugar, the Indiana Republican who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, "before it is too late."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Year Gets Started

Now things begin to get serious again. It has been well noted in recent times that Labor Day, and not the first of January, is the beginning of the American year. The season of beaches and swimming pools, and long evenings out of doors, is coming to an end. So many Americans are either students or teachers — 60 million, one out of every four — that the academic calendar sets the basic rhythm of national life. Vacation is over and Sept. 2 is the first day of classes in thousands of schools and colleges: yet another beginning, the time of year when notebooks are new and pencils are sharp.

With Labor Day the election campaigns that have been plugging along in second gear suddenly accelerate — not that you are likely to see anything very startling this fall. There is only one remarkable thing about this year's politics, and that is the placid character of it. In most states the issues are strikingly local and often come down to little more than differences of candidates' personalities and experience. In the 1970s America entered a comparatively quiet period in its political life, and it continues.

The country has encountered such relatively quiet decades before, and has generally used them well. In this one, more of its people than ever are in one kind of school or another. A surge of concern over the quality of schools, and interest in reform, has appeared — and that is always a sign of health. This coming year's important work is likely to be unspectacular, carried on in such places as classrooms, laboratories and courtrooms. The proper use of the quiet times in a country's history is to develop the learning, and the habits of decency and due process, that will hold it together in the other kind of times when the wind rises.

As for the wind, it has been blowing from the north for the past week, and the mornings have been like October. The heavy, humid drowsiness of late-summer Washington has been blown away. Summer has its pleasures, but they are not famous in the city. There is a sense of waiting for Washington to come to life again.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Tough Talk as Gadhafi Sulks

The main practical flaw in the American preference for military solutions is that it elevates Moammar Gadhafi and his cause to absurd prominence. But a more fundamental objection is one of principle.

It was vile and wicked of Colonel Gadhafi to implicate himself in a plot to blow up American servicemen in a Berlin nightclub, and no doubt the United Nations Charter allows suitable retaliation in self-defense. But for a superpower — "our" superpower — to pick up the whole panoply of modern warfare, strafe the capital of a sovereign state in peacetime and attempt to kill its ruler was deeply disquieting.

Like President Reagan's recent threat to topple the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, the new threat of violent retribution on Libya implies the substitution of pure force for international norms. There is evidently no immediate intention to carry out either threat, but if they are ever executed it will once again shake not only the thin fabric of the international system but faith in the United States as a moderate and beneficent actor on the world stage.

— David Watt in The Times (London).

This avalanche of signs that an imminent conflict with Libya is inevitable leads one to wonder what Washington's real intentions might be. Some in Washington [see] a "disinformation campaign" intended both to intimidate and dissuade Colonel Gadhafi and to encourage his opponents at home and abroad. So far, the divided Libyan opposition abroad has been no great threat to Tripoli, but it seems that the regime was shaken by last April's raid. Colonel Gadhafi is said to be deeply depressed and to be spending most of his time far from the capital, perhaps sidelined by his associates and increasingly cut off from an army that has been humiliated and angered by the antics of the Guide — all this against a background of growing economic strains due mainly to the fall of the oil price.

— Le Monde (Paris).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

Back to a Conservative Belief in Active Government

By Richard Striner

WASHINGTON — A Republican governor, Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, has stressed that his party will have to show that it is willing to use government "at least as the catalyst, and often more than that," to answer bread-and-butter demands for jobs, law enforcement and environmental quality. But how can Republicans retain their conservative identity if they do that? How can they avoid the wrath of the neoconservative intelligentsia, the ideologues, the strident advocates of laissez-faire?

There is in fact a conservative tradition that insists on government activism, and opposes laissez-faire. It is a tradition of social stewardship, older than social Darwinism and the economics of Adam Smith.

Ronald Reagan is beguiled by the folklore of laissez-faire. But could it be that he was drawn to Franklin Delano Roosevelt precisely because that leader so epitomized a centuries-old conservative tradition of stewardship, a tradition which, in the judgment of James MacGregor Burns, put FDR "far closer to the conservative tradition than any other"?

But, Mr. Burns pointed out, "true conservatism — that of Burke, and of John Adams and some of the other Federalists" — has been pushed aside by the dogma of laissez-faire.

This is a modern phenomenon. From the Middle Ages to the American Civil War, the essence of European, and later American, conservative theory was the doctrine of noblesse oblige, or social stewardship.

As Roland Stromberg observes in "European Intellectual History Since 1789," the conservative tradition is at odds with modern perceptions in that it is "an enemy of laissez-faire."

Mr. Stromberg writes: "Coleridge believed in government regulation of manufacturers, government aid to education, the duty of the state to enhance the moral and intellectual capabilities of its citizens in all sorts of positive ways." The Coleridge tradition passed to John Ruskin, who called himself a "violent Tory of the old school" and violently denounced the materialistic and unprincipled society of industrial England.

American conservative theorists, from Alexander Hamilton to the founders of the Republican Party in the 1850s, were similarly ardent supporters of activist government.

In contrast to such conservatism, the doctrine of minimal government tends to be a shrill and absolutist faith that began as recently as the 18th century, most prominently with the theories of Adam Smith. He proposed an economic system wherein the "invisible hand" of the market kept an automatic order without intervention by government, much as deists believed that the "clockwork universe" could run automatically according to Newtonian laws without interference by God. This "liberating" doctrine was echoed by thinkers like Thomas Jefferson in statements like this: "The government that governs best governs least."

Another contrast with old-style conservatism is the doctrine arising later from the writings of Darwin, whose "survival of the fittest" was popularized as the basis for a new application of laissez-faire in the form of social Darwinism. This was essentially the "Darwinism" that Mr. Cuomo was referring to: the doctrine of government abstention from interference in the jungle law of survival.

This jungle law, in the Victorian period, spawned the industrial world of 7-day work weeks, 12-hour shifts and filthy factory conditions, which in turn triggered the counterreaction of exposés and progressive reform in the early 20th century. Theodore Roosevelt, a searching reformer indeed, referred to laissez-faire as "a bit of outworn academic doctrine . . . applied with profit, if anywhere at all, only in a primitive community."

But it became solidly ensconced as conservative doctrine, with an importance that only increased in the years after World War II among conservative academicians, journalists and political leaders, to the point where laissez-faire is now touted as a pure conservative creed.

The combativeness — the sheer belligerence — of the minimal-government polemics put forward in the early Reagan era may well endure as a 20th century high-water mark in the history of laissez-faire.

But is this doctrine what Reagan supporters voted for? And will it win future elections for Republicans?

Giving minimal-government doctrine the credit for conservative victories ignores the importance of the backlash against the culture of 1970s liberalism. Voters were not supporting minimal government as much as rebelling against excessive "understanding" for Third World terrorists, or lenient sentences for murderers.

That liberal culture has dwindled as a bogeyman. Republicans will find it less and less useful as a campaign device. They are also apt to find that a lot of their supporters — particularly blue-collar voters who once supported Democrats — are looking for more activist government.

There is no reason why conservatives cannot give it to them and still be conservatives.

Does it really make sense any longer for American conservatives to put from their minds the overwhelming presence of economic rot in the social fabric, with the laughable notion that the market will come to the rescue? Surely a drive through one of the festering districts of a major American city should suffice.

What thinking conservative should balk at the Job Corps, designed to shore up the basis for enterprise by giving to business a trained and efficient work force, all the while reducing social misery and social chaos?

A nucleus of daring conservatives, notably George Will, are beginning to challenge the primacy of laissez-faire as a touchstone of Tory identity. It is time to hasten this process along with a manifesto demanding a rebirth of conservative noblesse oblige.

Too many conservatives and moderates have no place to go in American politics because of the shrill insistence of some leaders on an intellectually tyrannical code of belief.

It would be presumptuous to try to predict what a full-fledged movement for noblesse oblige with economic reform could achieve in the years ahead. But the current and egregious condition of conservative theory — its evasion of an alternative conservative heritage of activist government — is ripe for a political challenge.

The writer is chief historian of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

In America, the Real Left Is Left to the Imagination

By Jeff Cohen and Linda Valentino

NEW YORK — Are Robert S. McNamara, William E. Colby and Jody Powell leftists? That is what American television networks would have us believe as they frame the debate on national policy.

Bereft of makeup and klieg lights, those men are stalwarts of the political center — pragmatic and moderate. They would be the first to object to the label "leftist." Yet in televised debates they are regularly called upon to do battle with partisans of the ideological right — George F. Will, William F. Buckley Jr. Nowhere to be found on television are true partisans of the American left.

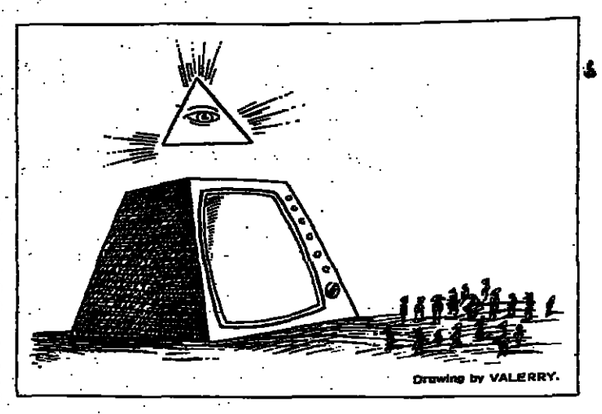
During the nuclear freeze campaign, leaders of the peace movement repeatedly had to watch from the sidelines as debates on television cast former Secretary of Defense McNamara and former CIA Director Colby in the role of doves.

Those men, who had been denounced by the peace movement for Vietnam War atrocities, were the "responsible" freeze advocates that television preferred. Meanwhile, articulate spokespersons of the left are deemed not to be ready for prime time — or even for the off-hours.

Take Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, author of a dozen books on foreign policy. He receives standing ovations from overflow audiences on campuses across the country, but if he is not allowed into the discourse on television and the other media, he might as well be in political exile.

It is ironic that while Professor Chomsky has been marginalized on the political fringe in his own country, his views on international relations garner major media attention in Western Europe. The media of America's European allies are far more receptive to leftist viewpoints. By comparison, the spectrum of political opinion in the U.S. media runs only from center to right.

In fact, it has been so long since progressives were afforded their rightful place in political debate in the United States that many have forgotten the rich history of the American left and its contributions to society. The left has consistently been in the forefront of social movements whose objectives have eventually been accepted by the majority of the public, albeit some years later.



Drawing by VALERRY.

By contrast, liberals have often been Johnny-come-latelies hovering timidly on the edges of social movements while others put their lives and livelihoods on the line. Typically, the liberals have entered the fray only after the waters were tested and deemed safe. Examples are plentiful:

- The left, then referred to in the press as "radicals," was a prime mover in the abolition of slavery.
- The left was in the forefront of the movement for women's suffrage, and has played a vanguard role in today's feminist movement.
- The left's opposition to U.S. military meddling in Latin America is no new concern. Anti-intervention movements have blossomed in the United States since the 1890s, when a radical named Mark Twain declared: "I am an anti-imperialist. I am opposed to having the eagle put its claws on any other land."
- The labor movement and the struggles for the minimum wage, the eight-hour working day, Social Security and unemployment compensation were pioneered by the left.
- The left championed civil rights as far back as the 1930s. It was in the forefront of that movement in the 1950s and '60s, while liberals, typified by the Kennedy administration, told civil rights leaders to be patient because "the time isn't right yet."
- The left opposed the liberal Roosevelt administration's internment of Japanese-Americans.
- The left was practically alone in defending civil liberties in the face of McCarthyism, while many liberals toadied to the witch-hunting committees, naming names and pointing fingers — "Not me, him."
- The left led the earliest movements for nuclear disarmament in the late 1950s and remains prominent in the disarmament effort today.
- Perhaps the single greatest achievement of the American left in this century is the movement that it built in opposition to involvement in the Vietnam War. While the liberal Kennedy and Johnson administrations waged the war, the left spearheaded the anti-war movement, initially on campuses. Later, with liberals in Congress and the media still sitting on the fence or defending the Vietnam debacle, the left extended that movement to vast numbers — cutting across racial, economic and political lines. Anti-war sentiment ultimately brought the boys home.

History teaches that what is "left" today is often the common wisdom of tomorrow. If progressives were on the air speaking for themselves, instead of only being spoken about, there would be less ignorance about what the left believes and has achieved.

The left has proposals to meet today's challenges. The American public has a right to hear them.

Jeff Cohen is the director of Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting. Linda Valentino is on FAIR's national advisory board. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The CIA: Diplomacy Has Been Part of the Action

By John Horton

This is the first of two articles.

HOLLYWOOD, Maryland — The timing of Secretary of State George Shultz could not have been worse last month when he appeared at the Senate the day after Seymour M. Hersh revealed in The New York Times that Washington had given information on the African National Congress to the South African government. Mr. Shultz told the senators he had talked to CIA Director William Casey, who had flatly denied the allegation. There the matter rests.

The story stirred up questions about U.S. intelligence ties with other governments. There are such ties, but a former CIA operations officer may refer to them only generally. A government that may be happy to deal with the CIA might prefer that the link not be raised publicly.

Every liaison between the CIA and a foreign intelligence or security service is different. The link is usually consistent with the formal relations between the United States and the other government. The CIA does not invent alliances.

A liaison in intelligence may follow diplomatic relations. Or it may not. Normal pro forma diplomatic relations or a desire for commerce are conventional motives for an exchange of embassies. There may be no such common interest for an exchange in the intelligence field.

Thus, national policy defines the role of the CIA. The Alliance for Progress in Latin America in the 1960s illustrated this.

One aim of the Alliance was to hamper Cuban subversion. Some Latin countries were pretty sleepy about security. (But not all. Beware the sweeping generalization about Latin America.) In some countries the police served the narrow interests of those in power, smelling out domestic opposition to the in-group and stumbling right past the Cuban and Soviet intelligence operations going on under their noses.

To a certain turn of practical mind, arrest and torture are convenient ways of dealing with the opposition. The measures appear effective in the short term. Perpetrators do not seem to realize that brutality is, at best, politically unattractive.

The CIA was told to try to change this face of the police just as a public safety program of the U.S. Agency for International Development was being set up to train police forces in other disciplines. Persuading police officials to collect information within a framework of civil rights, leading them to concentrate on real enemies of constitutional government rather than on the political outs — that was the approach.

This was no mere technical mission but rather one of diplomacy. To be effective, the CIA could not blow into town and deliver the canned U.S. sermon on human rights. If it did not want the door to police headquarters slammed on its foot, it had to tactfully lead the duller officers to tolerate new ways. The brighter ones were eager to build a force to be proud of, even if it meant putting up with a degree of foreign meddling.

Often the advice was least heeded where most needed. But it is hard to generalize. In many countries, the CIA, as did the AID program, left behind enduring good will that developed from working together on common tasks. Working closely but quietly with these governments to modify bad practices was probably as effective as putting them in a public pillory for violating human rights; some would say more so.

(The charge that the CIA was mixed up with torture in Latin America is peculiarly galling to CIA veterans. There was a certain grim amusement to be found in the notion that Latin policemen needed advice on techniques of torture.)

Weak career bureaucracies are a worldwide problem, not only in Latin America. The police suffer as much as any other government service if a new crop of political hacks moves in on professional levels with every change of regime. The ban on training of police forces — a shortsighted residue of the birth of wrongheaded righteousness in Washington in the mid-1970s — was a blow to this continuity of experience.

Purists within the CIA have objected to the CIA's involvement in such "country-building activities" — a term they use derisively for this expensive diversion of CIA talent. The CIA should stick to the serious work of espionage and counterespionage, purists say. No one else is capable of these highly specialized tasks. Why should the CIA do the State Department's work?

The writer was a CIA operations officer from 1948 to 1975, and the intelligence officer for Latin America on the National Intelligence Council in 1983 and 1984. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Ignore Castro and Stop Punishing His Opponents

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's latest economic and immigration sanctions against Cuba are absurd and futile gestures. The Cuban actions that provoked him are surely annoying, but what is the point of getting angry at bad weather?

Announced grandiloquently on Aug. 22 as a National Security Decision Directive, the new measures forbid the entry of Cuban immigrants through "third countries" such as Mexico, Spain or Panama, and impose additional controls on U.S. trade with Cuba in an effort to seal the economic blockade established more than a quarter of a century ago.

Anti-Castro Cubans are the principal casualties in a cynical and petulant dispute.

These sanctions are destined to be counterproductive. Instead of seriously damaging Fidel Castro, they may help to increase his popular support at what is unquestionably the most critical period in the history of the Cuban revolution. And the real victims will be tens of thousands of anti-Castro Cubans whom President Reagan now prevents from emigrating to the United States.

Washington's official explanation stresses that the sanctions will deprive Havana of the trickle of desperately needed hard currency that it still receives from the United States, including bribes of $30,000 or so per head that U.S. officials say Havana extracts to issue emigration permits.

Administration spokesmen call this "trafficking in human beings." Interestingly, however, even if such a traffic does exist, neither its beneficiaries nor the families who sponsor them in the United States have protested. In fact, the normally pro-Reagan Cuban-Americans in Florida take a dim view of the "third country" ban that shuts off the last channel of departures from the island.

The administration's fallback justification is that "in truth" the sanctions are intended to force Mr. Castro to take back the 2,700 "undesirable" Cubans, mainly criminals now in U.S. prisons, who were dispatched by him among the 120,000 people who came to the United States from Mariel in 1980.

Under an agreement concluded in December 1984, Mr. Castro accepted the repatriation of these criminals, and Washington committed itself to take 20,000 Cuban emigrants annually. But when it inaugurated anti-Castro Radio Marti broadcast operations in May 1985, Cuba suspended its end of the deal, and Washington soon halted all direct emigration.

Only under heavy pressure from the Cuban community in Miami and the Roman Catholic Church did the administration relent. Earlier this month it agreed to allow the entry of fewer than 100 former Castro political prisoners and relatives. And when the "third country" route was devised, Mr. Reagan slammed this door, too. Anti-Castro Cubans and their families are the principal casualties in a cynical and petulant dispute between the two governments.

Both sides' "humanitarian" protestations are a sham. Mr. Reagan wants to be rid of "undesirables" who cause problems and expense, and Mr. Castro, who publicly admits to major job shortages for "deserving" Cubans, would be delighted to see as many of his opponents leave as possible. Some observers think he may soon stage another Mariel-type exodus, posing an immensely embarrassing dilemma for his arch foe Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Castro has recently admitted — to the Communist Party's Central Committee plenum in July — that the overall situation in Cuba "is very tense" and that the country is going "downhill." That, clearly, is why he is manipulating the emigration issue. But that is no excuse for the Reagan administration to play similar games.

Nor will the new sanctions amount to effective economic warfare. True, as Mr. Castro admits publicly, Cuba is in the midst of the deepest crisis since the revolution's advent in 1959. He bitterly complained in speeches in July that the revolutionary spirit is vanishing. He also confessed awesome errors that have led to "technocratic and bureaucratic deformations" and to "the introduction of methods which corrupt and instill a lust for money in workers and leaders," making "the entire productive apparatus of the country increasingly inefficient and dysfunctional."

Because of the drop in world oil prices, Mr. Castro informed the nation, Cuba lost $300 million in hard currency last year. (It earns currency by re-exporting Soviet petroleum received in exchange for sugar sent to the Eastern bloc.) This was a demolishing blow because at the same time Cuban export trade in general had faltered badly, making it extremely difficult to pay for any imports from the West. This crisis, together with internal economic and social problems, seems to have brought the achievements of the Cuban revolution close to a dead end.

Against this background, Mr. Reagan's new sanctions are insignificant pinpricks. At most they will inconvenience the Cubans. More likely they will help Mr. Castro politically, allowing him to continue to blame the U.S. "blockade" for some of his most glaring economic problems.

The Reagan administration apparently believes that internal disarray will diminish Cuba's role in Central America and southern Africa, but in this, too, it is sadly mistaken.

The only realistic policy toward Cuba today is to ignore it. There is no plausible reason to think that the two countries will settle their significant differences in the foreseeable future. There is little point in hectoring and sniping; Washington rarely wins rhetorical battles. And it is shameful to engage in duels with Mr. Castro over the fate of innocent Cubans.

The writer has just finished a biography of Fidel Castro. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Flirt-Catchers'

NEW YORK — Chicago has followed the example of Los Angeles by appointing an attractively-dressed young woman as official "flirt-catcher." After a two hours' promenade the woman returned to the police headquarters with the intelligence that "Not a single man was rude to me, or attempted to speak to me." Chicago men are gentlemen. Miss Fay Evans, the official "flirt-catcher" of Los Angeles, had an umbrella broken over her head by a married woman, whose husband was fined $6 the previous day. The assailant said her husband had promised her a $30 hat, but could not keep his promise because of the fine imposed on him as the result of the charge of having spoken to Miss Fay. She was convinced that the "flirt-catcher" had ogled her husband. Miss Evans has been discharged from the police.

1936: 'La Pasionaria'

Spain's Communist Joan of Arc, Senora Dolores Ibarruri, who has fought beside her comrades in half a dozen battles, revealed [on Sept.1] that she came to Paris hoping to get munitions, airplanes and men to use against the Fascists. Aided by her own ample gestures and some comrades and interpreters, the woman of peasant appearance who bears the exotic pseudonyym "La Pasionaria" (the passion flower) explained that it is up to the French Popular Front to aid the Madrid government. Deep-laid plotting by other nations, and not the slaying of Fascist leaders, caused the Spanish revolution, with Italy helping kindle the flame, "La Pasionaria" said. If the stocky, plainly-dressed woman can not convince the French of the urgency, she will go to Brussels to appeal to the Communist-Socialist conference.

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OPINION

The Business of Think Tanks Is Thinking

By William Safire

EAST HAMPTON, New York — When a supporter of William Jennings Bryan proudly claimed that his candidate made 16 speeches in a single day's campaigning, an opposing politician wondered, "When does he think?"

Nowadays a good deal of political thought is stolen from those student-free colleges we call "think tanks." Free from the pressures of a student body or ousting by an irate electorate, scientists in these institutions of highest learning push the envelope of the polity.

In the past generation, political think tanks have done much to make conservatism a respectable and dynamic intellectual alternative to the liberalism that permeated academia from the New Deal through the Great Society. But now that the right is in the saddle, the saddle seems to be wearing thin. What is going wrong at the right-wing think tanks?

Independence, depth of scholarship and ideological identity — these are the hallmarks of a productive political think tank.

1. The takeover of thought by action. The Heritage Foundation now calls itself an "advocacy tank," and actively lobbies legislators to pursue its hawkish and market-oriented agenda. As pundits ponder day-to-day crises, over the transom comes a punchy, timely, fact-filled 2,000-word analysis of an issue from the shock troops at Heritage.

That is good, sharpening the public discourse; what is not so good is the tendency of ideological advocates to become seduced by the practicality of power. The boss at Heritage, Ed Feulner Jr., compromised his institution's independence by accepting the honor of the chairmanship of the U.S. Information Agency's oversight committee, where he has been a patsy for the Reagan administration. It is tempting to start applying ideas, but it usually involves making deals, and that should always be resisted by professional ideologues.

By its success, Heritage has changed the purpose of the funders of think tanks: Instead of research and development in engine design, tax-exempt money is directed into backseat driving.

2. The decline of governments-in-exile. Not so long ago, when a candidate needed a staff for position papers, or people to populate a new administration, he turned to Brookings on the left or the American Enterprise Institute on the right for staffers-in-waiting. Now, Washington-based candidates have PAC-financed staffs of their own. Others, like Mario Cuomo, want nothing to do with foreign policy and seek domestic advice only from blood relatives.

Moreover, there is an interest in new faces that is not met by such think tanks as Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies, now known by the initials NSASF (National Security Advisers Stud Farm). A think tank should be more than an academic address for ex-officeholders who are pursuing careers elsewhere, or a clearing-house for the bookers of interview shows, or the source of 15-second bites of expertise for the evening television news. It should be where serious thinking and seminal writing is done.

3. The lass of ideological identity. One example of thumbsuckery that knows where it stands is the left-wing Institute for Policy Studies. That outfit lives in a Third World of its own, knees jerking with absolute predictability.

Not so the American Enterprise Institute. That great organization, with so many top-flight scholars, was described a couple of months ago as "troubled"; its troubles are evident now, and its director has stepped aside. The tilt toward Arabia was always out of place, but its invitation to the Soviet propagandist Vladimir Posner was especially jarring. A think tank is not a university, which should be receptive to all views; a think tank should have an identity or a specialty, and go deep rather than broad. Diversity with depth best comes from clashes between think tanks rather than from clashes within.

I hope the board of the American Enterprise Institute will ask Paul McCracken, its interim head, to consult with Jeane Kirkpatrick and Irving Kristol to select a youngish leader who can run a ship not only tightly but purposefully. The model should combine the stability of scholarship of the Hoover Institution at Stanford (though Glenn Campbell, its chief, should not serve as President Reagan's intelligence oversight chairman) with the creativity of the Manhattan Institute, where George Gilder and Charles Murray have produced their thought-provoking work.

Independence, depth of scholarship and ideological identity — these are the hallmarks of a productive think tank. Liberalism needs a renaissance; conservatism needs at least a second wind. Pundits, and many a politician, hope for heavyweight philosophy from the political scientists — and not the degeneration of think tanks into op-ed factories.

The New York Times.

Mexico's Miguel de la Madrid assures Ronald Reagan of his support in the U.S. debt crisis.

One Woman, Two Countries And a Quandary of Statues

By Joan Z. Shore

PARIS — The first time I visited the Statue of Liberty I was six years old. I went with a grandfather who had come to America at about that age with a flock of brothers and sisters and their parents, at the end of the last century. The boys became doctors and lawyers, repectable idealists who supported women's suffrage and voted for Norman Thomas. They took freedom for granted.

The second time I visited the statue was with my father, who had come to America as a boy in 1915, from Russia with his parents. The ship that carried them over, the Lusitania, was sunk on the return voyage. That fateful twist made a nice anecdote in later years, but I don't think it sharpened the family's sense of divine destiny. Their concern was survival, not salvation.

I took my own children to the statue, shortly before we left for a "brief assignment" in Europe that stretched into nearly two decades. And so my sons, second-generation offspring of immigrants, ended up back in Europe, speaking French and playing soccer.

This summer I went to New York for the Liberty Weekend celebration ...

MEANWHILE

As usual, returning "home" to New York from my home in Paris plunges me into a serious, if temporary, identity crisis. (Yes, Thomas Wolfe, you *can* go home again, as long as you call it by another name. But try to find that name.) I realize how my *optique* has changed, along with my vocabulary, which is now studded with foreign words like *optique* and which makes me sound pretentious to my best friends.

I try, in alternating phases, to see this place as the brave new world (I am a mere tourist) and as my old familiar homeland (I am the prodigal daughter). It doesn't work, especially during this exceptional weekend. Everything is upside down, distorted, magnified.

There are six blimps bobbing over the Hudson. There is martial music booming from the façade of Saks Fifth Avenue. Otherwise sensible people stream into Tiffany's and the Trump Tower wearing little more than shorts, sneakers and a green styrofoam Liberty crown.

A French flag flies from St. Patrick's cathedral. American flags curtain the windows of a chic Italian boutique. The French tourist office has a display on Alsace ("Birthplace of Miss Liberty!").

Back at my hotel, an oasis of American air conditioning and French management, I am soothed when the concierge smiles "Bonjour."

In the lobby is a 4,000-pound, 15-foot-high Statue of Liberty in solid chocolate, the gift of a French *chocolatier*. Well, it's better than styrofoam.

The French Consulate organizes a reception for François Mitterrand. The French-American Chamber of Commerce organizes a Fourth of July boat ride for 500 people. And Air France, celebrating its own anniversary (40 years of service to the United States), holds a black-tie dinner at the Hotel Pierre. At the banquet, the rededication ceremonies at Governor's Island are flashed on a big screen. We see Ronald Reagan jauntily declaring "Vive la France" and Mr. Mitterrand gamely lisping "Happy Birsday, United States." Both are my presidents, though I voted for neither.

My dinner partner, a French executive, is moved. So am I. "But if America were to give a statue to France," he says, "what do you think it should be?" I am stumped. A Statue of Independence, in the likeness of Charles de Gaulle? A Statue of Tradition, in the likeness of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing? A Statue of Culture, in the likeness of André Malraux? A Statue of Enterprise, in the likeness of Pierre Cardin? A Statue of Joie de Vivre, in the likeness of Régine?

I realize then the depth of my quandary. France is more to me than any of these things. Just as America is more to me than Liberty.

The writer contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Unraveling History: Democrats and Patriots in Austria

Munich's Süddeutsche Zeitung observed recently that the burlesque of Austro-Bavarian irritations was insignificant compared to the real dramas of Austrian history and their controversial discussion in the letters column of the International Herald Tribune.

Indeed, Jonny and C. Gwyn Moser *(Letters, Aug. 7)* do well to stress the authoritarian shortcomings of the prewar Fatherland Front in Austria and its failure to cooperate with the Social Democrats. The latter were noted for exemplary social policies in Vienna and the bravery with which they fought for their rights in February 1934. Yet when the front, in a manner unseen since 1918, raised the red-and-white banner of independence and sovereignty, the anti-Nazi socialists remained pan-German.

Dr. Karl Renner, otherwise a great scholar and statesman, voted "joyfully" for Anschluss. His theory, cited by the Mosers, that many socialists preferred anti-clerical Nazism to the pro-clerical Fatherland Front took no account of the fact that the bigger choice in 1938 was between pan-Germanism as propagated by Nazi totalitarianism and Austria's existence as an independent state.

When, in 1932, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss secured a League of Nations credit connected with an anti-Anschluss clause, the socialists and Nazis alike accused him of treason. Eighteen months before Hitler's seizure of power in Germany, the socialists turned down a Christian Socialist offer to join forces in a coalition government.

While one group of socialists decided to back Kurt von Schuschnigg against Hitler, as the Mosers correctly observe, Otto Bauer and other prominent socialists continued, even after the Anschluss, to ridicule the "provincial small-state mentality" of Austrian patriots.

I would like to remind Georg Stefan Troller *(Letters, Aug. 7)* that despite its grave defects the Fatherland Front, in its 1935 platform, was Austria's first party to include a strongly worded statement against racism and anti-Semitism.

The small pro-Austrian Heimwehr was, despite its controversial political character, the only Austrian organization feared by the local Nazis.

I agree with Louise Powelson *(Letters, Aug. 7)* that murderous lessons from history have contributed to the emergence of an impressive democracy in Austria, which now ranks as the only part of the vast Hapsburg Empire that belongs to the free world.

Ernst Fischer, an outstanding ex-Communist writer, has summarized the key issue of Austria's first republic: "The Austrian tragedy ... consisted in the fact that the democrats were not sufficiently patriotic and the patriots were not democratic enough."

Both the Social Democrats and the Christian-Social Party and their successors produced great leaders and outstanding achievements, but both committed grievous errors. Instead of perpetuating one-sided, unrealistic presentations of their country's history, Austria's youth should learn to see the interwoven elements of greatness and tragedy, vision and error on both sides.

GOTTFRIED-KARL KINDERMANN.
Munich.

Schuschnigg took over after Dollfuss's death and practiced anti-Semitism immediately, installing commissars at Jewish firms like the ladies' clothing store owned by Julius Krupnik, where I worked. It was too late to save Austria's independence, since Austrians by that time were mainly for Anschluss. Pictures show the welcome they gave Hitler in Vienna on March 13, 1938. People sang songs all night against the Jews.

LEA FRANK.
Abano Terme, Italy.

Debt Lectures Too Late

Peter M. Hansen's response *("Nine Steps for Debtors," Letters, Aug. 29)* to my column "Nine Proposals for Coping With Third World Debt" *(Aug. 18)* calls on overindebted Third World countries to adopt a series of laissez-faire tariff and tax policies favoring domestic and foreign owners of capital, as a means of promoting economic growth and debt repayment. He criticizes my proposals for easier payments terms and increased lending as being analogous to prescribing heroin for the dope addict, easing the pain but not curing the disease.

A better analogy would be to say that I have put forward proposals for emergency action to rescue a drowning person and to begin resuscitation and rehabilitation — action to be taken before and not after a sermon is given on the need for change in the poor victim's lifestyle and habits.

The measures I have proposed are those that can and should be taken by the creditor countries and the international agencies they control.

I do not "ignore," as Mr. Hansen says I do, corrective action which the debtor countries might also take, but I believe that preaching to them when they are gasping for breath is unwise.

Furthermore, Mr. Hansen's specific suggestions for action by these Third World countries are in my opinion not only naive and unrealistic but also fundamentally wrong and one-sided. They would prove to be politically suicidal for any democratic government which dared to apply them.

MELVIN M. FAGEN.
Geneva.

Against Divestment

Divestment laws will necessarily abridge the freedom of American companies and curtail the free investment choices of all Americans. This momentary mania, this temporary insanity of the United States vis-à-vis a friendly government, an ally of 75 years and the single remaining conservative force on the African continent, will surely recede.

ETHAN B. STROUD.
Dallas.

The Marble for 'David'

Michelangelo did not find the marble block for his statue of David in the Apuan Hills, as stated in "Carrara, Where Michelangelo Found His Purest Marble" *(Travel, Aug. 15)*. The block was conferred on Michelangelo in 1501 by the board of works of the Florence Cathedral. In the 1460s it had been badly botched by Agostino di Duccio or his assistants. In 1476 it was conferred on Antonio Rossellino, who apparently was unable to do anything with it.

That Michelangelo was able to produce such a sublime work of art from such an awkwardly shaped block is a tribute to his genius. The shallowness of the block also explains why the statue is best seen from the front.

BARRY JAMES.
London.

Albanian Jew Tells of Hatred, Repression

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ATHENS — An Albanian Jew escaped to Greece recently, bringing a rare account of the continued existence of Europe's most isolated and repressed Jews.

Albania, a rigorously Communist country bordered by Greece and Yugoslavia, is almost totally closed to the world and hostile even to the other Communist nations.

After persecuting the Moslem, Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox faiths since it seized power in 1944, the government in 1967 declared Albania by law "the first atheist state in the world."

All houses of worship were razed, closed or diverted to other purposes and clergymen and nuns were condemned to hard labor.

But the escapee, Samuel Matathia, said that in addition to government persecution of their religion, Jews were victims of a constant campaign of anti-Semitism by ordinary Albanians.

Speaking Friday after a joint news conference with two other escapees, Mr. Matathia said: "The government is the source, but the people make it a broad river. Contempt for Jews is much worse than for anyone else."

The two other refugees, non-Jews, listened and did not disagree.

Because of the rigid restrictions on religion or any other nonofficial activity, Mr. Matathia's Judaism is more a matter of his will than adherence to custom.

His mother was Greek Orthodox, but his father, he said, always taught him to think of himself as a Jew and honor the traditions of Judaism. He said he knew no prayer, nor had he ever seen a Jewish text or heard a Hebrew word.

Mr. Matathia, 31, a former canteen worker from the Adriatic coastal town of Valona, said that Jews were referred to and frequently abused on the street by the old Turkish term *cifut*. A Turkish dictionary defines the word as a cunning, malicious and duplicitous Jew.

Jews, Mr. Matathia said, were habitually discriminated against in employment, education and housing. These are especially vital matters in Europe's poorest country, where living space is cramped and joblessness, although not officially admitted, is widespread.

Mr. Matathia did two years of obligatory army service, but he said many other Jews were sent to do labor instead. He said Jews never reached high positions.

So great is the fear of informers, Mr. Matathia said, that even if some Jews said prayers in the privacy of their rooms, no one else would be told of it. He said the only communal practices in his town and the Albanian capital, Tirana, were secret gatherings at which traditional Sephardic Jewish sweets were eaten in memory of the dead.

Since his parents, now dead, were among the Greek minority, Mr. Matathia can claim to be Albanian, Greek and Jewish.

"I want to be called a Jew," he said, "because of my father and because I consider it a great honor to be a Jew."

Mr. Matathia said he thought there were about 500 Jews in Valona and 2,000 to 2,500 in all of Albania, but emphasized that he could not be sure.

In 1971 the Encyclopedia Judaica estimated the total number at 200, but because of the Jews' isolation within Albania estimates must rely on the last Albanian census, in 1930, when 204 Jews were counted. The events of World War II caused many Yugoslav Jews to seek refuge in Italian-occupied Albania, and survivors may have increased that number.

Mr. Matathia said he had not decided whether to seek permanent asylum in Greece, the United States or Israel.

He expressed surprised when told that as a son of a non-Jewish mother he was not a Jew under rabbinical law applied in Israel. Without sarcasm, he said, "I haven't had the honor to know about such things."

Clarion Call for 'Internationale' Poet

Descendant Seeks Tribute to Writer of Anthem

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

LISLE-SUR-TARN, France — For two years, Marguerite Eckert has been waging a campaign from her home in this medieval town to persuade the French government to honor the centennial of the death of her grandfather, Eugène Pottier.

Pottier, who died in 1887, wrote the lyrics to the "Internationale," the call to revolution that is an anthem of Socialist and Communist parties.

Miss Eckert, 83, still holds some of the royalty rights. But in 1988, 100 years after the "Internationale" was set to music, it will enter the public domain, and she will no longer receive what she calls "the pittances" that flow in.

This does not trouble Miss Eckert, who is campaigning for a tribute to her grandfather's memory and his contribution to French culture: a postage stamp in his honor, a plaque on the workers' bathhouse he once owned in Paris, or a monument in Lille.

Lille, a Socialist stronghold, was the birthplace of Pierre Degeyter, an iron forger who set the "Internationale" to music in 1888.

"They honored Victor Hugo on the centennial of his death last year, and my grandfather wrote as many poems as he did," Miss Eckert said. "Victor Hugo was a great poet, but also a great bourgeois, whereas my grandfather was a true revolutionary."

"Read the words of the 'Internationale,'" she said. "It tells us to turn our guns against our own generals if they persist in making the workers cannon fodder."

'Victor Hugo was a great poet, but also a great bourgeois, but my grandfather was a true revolutionary.'
— Marguerite Eckert

Pottier, born in 1816 of humble origins, began writing revolutionary poems in his 20s. He was condemned to death for insurrection after the Commune uprising of 1871, the revolt in Paris in which at least 20,000 people were killed and tens of thousands taken prisoner.

Instead of being executed, he went into exile. Unable to tolerate the bleak weather in England, he moved to the United States, where he spent eight years organizing Socialist Labor parties in New Jersey and elsewhere on the East Coast. He returned to France under an amnesty and died a pauper, and still a revolutionary, in 1887.

Miss Eckert said the words of the "Internationale" were written not for the Communist movement but for the Commune uprising.

Like most others in this area, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northeast of Toulouse, Miss Eckert is a Socialist. She began her campaign for a tribute to her grandfather more than five years ago, writing to President François Mitterrand to complain that he had dropped the "Internationale" as the Socialist Party's anthem in favor of a new song, "Live Free."

Mr. Mitterrand wrote a brief reply, explaining that the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, a friend of the president, had written the song specially for him and that he found it "more modern," she said.

"But that's not why he dropped it," Miss Eckert said. "It's because the Socialists have become bourgeois. Only trade unions and the Communist Party sing the 'Internationale' now in France, and Mitterrand clearly wanted to distance his group from them.

"The Socialist Party is now full of doctors and lawyers and intellectuals," she added. "There are no more workers."

U.K. Unions Vote to Obey Voting Law

Reuters

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's organized labor movement voted Monday to abide by legislation adopted by the Conservative government requiring secret ballots before strike action.

It was the first time that the Trades Union Congress had voted to accept any of the laws on union reform that have been introduced since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government came to power in 1979.

Congress officials said the decision, on the first day of the movement's annual conference, represented the first evidence that the labor movement was serious in its attempt to close ranks behind the Labor Party.

The Labor Party has been urging the congress, which has 9.5 million members, to accept the principle of secret ballots to restore unity to the trade union movement.

Officials said the conference this year would debate three other key issues: economic policy, a printers' dispute, and nuclear power.

Earlier Monday, about 1,000 print workers of the National Graphical Association jeered members of the electricians' union outside the conference hall. About 5,000 printers were dismissed this year from The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun and The News of the World and were replaced by the electricians.

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18 Injured By a Bomb In Store in South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A bomb exploded Monday in a department store in a white middle-class suburb of Durban, and the government said that 18 persons were injured.

The Bureau for Information said 10 blacks and eight whites were hurt. An official said at least five of the victims, including a 3-year-old white girl, were seriously wounded.

The explosion blasted out the front windows of a discount store in the Montclair shopping center and blew a hole in the ceiling, said the general manager of the chain, Vernon Mitchell.

He said the bomb had been placed at a counter where customers leave bags and packages while shopping in the store. The counter was blown apart, as was a nearby candy and cigarettes stand.

It was the ninth bombing in South Africa since the government declared a state of emergency on June 12 in an effort to curb anti-apartheid unrest. Eight persons were killed and 145 were injured in previous blasts. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombings.

The government has blamed black guerrillas of the African National Congress, but the group's headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia has refused to say if its members were involved.

The government has detained 9,337 people for more than a month under the emergency decree, according to a new list of names delivered to Parliament on Monday by the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange.

The list added 786 names to the 8,551 reported to Parliament on Aug. 18.

Mr. Le Grange did not say how many people on the Aug. 18 list had been released since then, or how many people were arrested and held for less than 30 days.

The Bureau for Information also reported Monday that a 12-year-old black girl was killed and two black women were injured in a gasoline-bomb attack Sunday on their home in eastern Cape province.

It also reported that a black man was burned to death with a tire around his neck in Soweto on Sunday.

The reports brought the known death toll from unrest since the state of emergency was declared to at least 284.

Russian Liner Sinks; Some Loss Of Life Is Feared

United Press International

MOSCOW — A Soviet passenger liner, the Admiral Nakhimov, collided with a cargo ship near the Black Sea port of Novorossisk and sank with the loss of some lives, Tass said Monday.

The Admiral Nakhimov, which is owned by the Black Sea shipping line, has a passenger capacity of 1,070 with a gross tonnage of 17,053 tons. The ship was built in 1925 and is listed in the Lloyd's Register of Shipping as a passenger and general cargo ship.

Tass did not say how many people were aboard at the time of the accident Sunday night, nor did it mention the exact number of fatalities.

A spokesman for the Soviet weather bureau said conditions in the region at the time of the collision were clear. The brief Tass report said the liner collided with an unnamed cargo vessel "not far from the port of Novorossisk" and then sank.

The port of Novorossisk, about 1,200 miles (1,280 kilometers) south of Moscow, was equipped with a Hungarian-built electronic navigation and reference system in 1984 because of the heavy traffic along the route.

Luc Novovitch/Reuters

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, right, the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, talking Monday with his successor, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, before the opening of the 25th anniversary conference of the 101-nation group in Harare.

MUGABE: *Nonaligned Meeting Assails South Africa*

(Continued from Page 1)

region, Mr. Mugabe mentioned several current concerns.

He appealed for an end to the Gulf war, called for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, attacked the United States for its aid to Angolan rebels and its April raid on Libya, and touched on the situations in Cyprus, the Korean peninsula, Central America, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

He also sharply criticized the United States for its support for rebels fighting the leftist Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Although he did not name the Soviet Union or Vietnam, Mr. Mugabe urged the speedy end of "foreign intervention" in Afghanistan, where an estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers help the Marxist government fight a Moslem insurgency, and in Cambodia, which is occupied by Vietnamese troops.

Mr. Mugabe, a 62-year-old former guerrilla leader who has led Zimbabwe since independence in 1980, denounced apartheid and said that Pretoria was a threat to regional and international peace and security.

He urged all members to enact selective sanctions against South Africa pending the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the United Nations.

Mr. Mugabe proposed that the meeting consider sending a team of nonaligned foreign ministers "to visit capitals of key industrial countries to canvass for the adoption and implementation of mandatory sanctions."

He said the world's developing countries were facing a deepening economic crisis due to falling commodity markets, declining aid and crippling interest rates.

Two South African journalists reporting on the conference had their press credentials withdrawn and were ordered to leave the country as soon as possible, government officials said.

No reason was given for the action against Patricia Sidley and Philip van Niekerk, both of whom write for the Weekly Mail newspaper started by former journalists of the Rand Daily Mail newspaper when it closed down last year. *(Reuters, AP)*

White House Angry Over Arms Story

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The White House has issued a sharply worded statement deploring the actions of administration officials in disclosing Washington's intention to relax its negotiating stand in talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms.

The statement by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the officials' actions "ill serve the president."

The rebuke was in apparent response to an article in Sunday's issue of The New York Times.

The statement, released Sunday, said: "We believe the principle of confidentiality is essential to the successful outcome of these discussions.

"We deplore those in the administration who make this information public. Breaching the principle of confidentiality serves to undermine the opportunity for a successful outcome in arms control.

"Quite frankly, we must question their motives," it went on. "Their actions ill serve the president, the American people, and the cause of world peace."

The article was based on interviews with a wide range of American officials. It said the administration intended to modify its negotiating position on strategic arms to narrow some differences with the Soviet Union.

It said the United States was prepared to increase the number of ballistic missile warheads and air-launched cruise missiles that it would allow by 25 percent and to raise the number of warheads on land-based missiles by 10 percent.

In addition, it said, the administration's tentative proposal calls for backing away from a ban on long-range mobile missiles.

KOREA: *Fighting for U.S. Market*

(Continued from Page 1)

are mostly competing with lower-priced Japanese imports, a dwindling market for the Japanese, who are concentrating on selling more expensive, more profitable goods.

Economists and political analysts also say there are other, broader differences that are likely to keep South Korea from following Japan soon into the ranks of the world's top economic powers.

South Korea has a population of 42 million, compared with Japan's 122 million, and political uncertainty clouds its economic outlook, they say.

Moreover, Koreans import roughly as much as they export, in contrast to Japan, which has turned its huge trade surplus into investments around the world, particularly in the United States.

"There is no comparison between Korea and Japan and their effect on the U.S.," said D.S. Kim, executive vice president of Hyundai Corp. U.S.A.

He noted, for example, that U.S. imports from South Korea last year amounted to $10 billion, less than one-sixth of Japan's $65.7 billion.

Still, Korean companies like Mr. Kim's are doing their best to reduce the gap. South Korean exports to the United States have soared 170-fold over the past two decades, as South Korea has grown from a farm-based country to the 12th-biggest exporter in the world.

In large part, Japan captured U.S. markets because its wage rates were lower than those in the United States and because the Japanese yen was weak. The weak yen meant that Japanese prices, when translated into dollars, were very low.

But wage rates have risen steadily in Japan, and the yen has surged 40 percent against the dollar since early 1985, increasing the price of Japanese products. That has left an opening at the low end of the market for cars, stereos, televisions and other products.

Many countries, including Yugoslavia, Romania, Brazil and India, have tried to fill that opening, but South Korea seems to have been the most successful.

It combines low wages with a highly disciplined work force and attention to quality. In addition, it has many large corporations that have marketing experience in the United States and are sensitive to U.S. consumer demands.

"The Japanese and Americans had better learn how to work a little harder," said John Rossi, chairman of Blue Chip Electronics, a company in Chandler, Arizona, that is selling the Hyundai computers in the United States.

Mr. Rossi said he is optimistic about sales of the computers. At $699, plus $89 for a monitor, the computer, called the Blue Chip, is several hundred dollars below the price of most other IBM-compatible machines.

In Kie Hong, president of Daewoo International (America) Corp., said that Daewoo was also gearing up to produce a Pontiac LeMans for General Motors next year.

Ford is also cultivating Korean suppliers, expecting to sell 50,000 to 75,000 Korean-made cars a year in the United States beginning next year. The cars will be supplied by Kia Industrial Motors.

South Korean executives concede that they are benefiting from the yen's rise. The South Korean won has fallen by 5 percent against the dollar since early last year.

That decline helped South Korea increase its surplus on merchandise trade with the United States to $4.3 billion last year, more than double the 1983 total.

But trade analysts say South Korea's bullish economic future is being jeopardized by political turmoil in the country, where the government of President Chun Doo Hwan has taken a hard line against calls for elections and against increasingly rebellious students.

"You can't divorce economic prospects from political prospects," said Lawrence B. Kranse, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, a private research group in Washington.

Thai Official Resigns Over Charges of Lèse Majesté

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — An Interior Ministry official accused of insulting the monarchy announced his resignation Monday.

Deputy Interior Minister Veera Musikapong, while denying that he had insulted the king, said he decided to resign because opposition parties had seized the issue to attack the new government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, formed three weeks ago.

Opposition parties have demanded that Mr. Veera be dismissed and claimed that he was being shielded by Mr. Prem. They plan to meet Tuesday to decide whether to submit a no-confidence motion in parliament against Mr. Veera or Mr. Prem.

"I have considered this issue and decided last night to resign," Mr. Veera said at Government House, adding that he had told Mr. Prem of the decision. "This is a personal problem, not a government problem."

Mr. Veera, 38, was formally charged Friday on two counts of lèse majesté, or violating the dignity of the ruler, which can be punished by imprisonment for up to 15 years in Thailand, a constitutional monarchy.

The accusations of insulting the king stem from remarks Mr. Veera made July 13 in the northeastern province of Buriram, where he was campaigning for a house seat in the recent general elections. He compared peasant life to the life of the royal family.

Reuters

Veera Musikapong

An official of the public prosecutor's office, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said news organizations directly reproducing the remarks could be subject to the same charges.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who has reigned for four decades over Thailand, a Buddhist nation, is widely revered and seen as a unifying force in the country.

Mr. Veera said the opposition might be more willing to cooperate with the new government in carrying out its recently declared policies once he had tendered his resignation, which he said was effective immediately.

The authorities have not yet decided whether to bring the case before the public prosecutor. Mr. Veera has denied that he insulted the king.

"I confirm to you that I and my family are still loyal to the royal family," he said Monday.

CRASH: *67 Dead in California*

(Continued from Page 1)

from the tail section, said Gary Mucho, chief of the federal agency's Los Angeles field office.

The search for bodies continued in a six- by eight-block section of the upper-middle-class neighborhood in Cerritos where streets, homes and trees were littered with steel, flesh, charred cars, luggage and ashes.

"It's going to be extremely difficult to determine if there were any deaths in the homes," said a Los Angeles County sheriff's spokesman, Dave Tellez.

"The problem is that it's a three-day weekend and some of these people might have been away," he said. "There are still body parts in some of the homes; we just don't know if they are residents, visitors or people from the aircraft."

Monday was the Labor Day holiday in the United States.

The fiery rain of wreckage set 20 homes ablaze, destroying nine of them. About 30 families displaced by the crash were sent by the Red Cross to hotels or went to stay with relatives.

It was the worst U.S. air crash since 137 people were killed Aug. 2, 1985, when a Delta Airlines L-1011 jetliner bound from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Los Angeles crashed on landing at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

The crash Sunday was the second major accident involving a Mexican commercial airliner this year. Aeromexico is owned by the Mexican government.

On March 31, a Mexicana airlines Boeing 727 jet bound for Los Angeles crashed into a mountain 59 miles northwest of Mexico City, killing all 167 people aboard.

Randy Economy, who lives in the neighborhood, said he and other neighbors tried to help people trapped in the crash area.

"The heat was so intense, the stench was just a horrible smell," he said. "We got to the end of the street and there was just flames.

"We couldn't get close to them," he said, but "we heard screams."

The Piper plane crashed in an empty school yard. Inside the wreckage were the bodies of a man, woman and child.

■ Permission Required

The DC-9 was within the Los Angeles Terminal Control Area at the time of the collision, the sources told the Los Angeles Times, and no aircraft is permitted to enter that airspace without the specific permission of Los Angeles approach controllers.

Federal Aviation Administration Agency officials said that while the DC-9 was under FAA control at the time of the collision, the light plane was not.

Air safety experts and pilots familiar with Los Angeles airport landing procedures say that the controller should have warned the Aeromexico pilot if control radar showed there was another plane near his.

However, John Galipault, director of the Aviation Safety Institute in Worthington, Ohio, said that the controller would not have been able to relay information about the light plane's altitude unless the small craft was equipped with a transponder that broadcasts such information.

It was not immediately clear whether the Piper had such a transponder.

AIR: *Traffic Congestion*

(Continued from Page 1)

required to scan the sky for possible traffic and act on their own initiative to avoid a collision, although in a busy area such as the approach lanes to Los Angeles International Airport, it is customary for ground controllers to advise pilots that they have spotted planes in their vicinity.

The collision occurred near a point where control over an airliner approaching Los Angeles International Airport is ordinarily transferred from the FAA control center east of Los Angeles, which guides planes at high altitudes as they fly between cities, to a radar control center near the airport that guides pilots as they are landing and taking off.

The crash is likely to rekindle concern in Congress and among consumer groups over the safety of U.S. air lanes.

Last year, five accidents involving large airliners killed 521 people in the United States, and about [illegible] worldwide in air accidents.

Air safety experts who analyzed last year's epidemic of accidents said there was no apparent pattern to them.

But this did not still critics in Congress and elsewhere, many of whom contended that the aviation agency's air traffic control system had not recovered from the effects of President Ronald Reagan's dismissal in 1981 of more than 11,000 controllers who refused to heed a warning from Mr. Reagan to end what he said was an illegal strike.

The critics have contended that many air traffic control centers are manned by inexperienced controllers, and that experienced journeyman controllers are too busy training apprentices to pay full attention to the job of keeping planes safely separated in the air.

Some critics have contended that deregulation of the airline industry in the early 1980s has added to the safety problem by leading to a proliferation of new airlines.

In testimony before Congress, officials of the aviation agency have insisted that the control system is safe.

Whenever the system is potentially saturated by too much traffic, the agency said, controllers employ a "flow control" system that, with the help of computers, determines the pace at which planes leaving and arriving at airports will be separated by safe distances.

AQUINO: *U.S. Is Critical*

(Continued from Page 1)

pines Army now was trained and able to conduct counterinsurgency efforts.

At the same time, he said, the United States and the new Philippine government viewed the conflict somewhat differently, with Mrs. Aquino believing it could be countered most effectively through economic and political changes and Mr. Reagan believing a military approach also was required.

"We think Mrs. Aquino was right in her assessment that many people went over to the Communists in total despair and that the best way to head that off is through economic reforms," the U.S. official said. "But we also believe that there is a hard core in which military force is the only way it can be combated.'

"There will be no demands on our part," the official said, "but there will be expressions of concern."

The official and other Reagan aides said that Mrs. Aquino's approach had had some positive results.

■ Charges Dismissed

The Philippine Justice Ministry ordered Monday that charges of rebellion be dropped against former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and 25 other persons, The Associated Press reported from Manila. The order came after the 26 pledged not to try to overthrow Mrs. Aquino's government.

Earlier, the ministry ordered the same charges dismissed against four generals and six soldiers who joined Mr. Tolentino in an armed takeover of a Manila hotel July 6-8 during a revolt.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, in a directive to the chief prosecutor for Manila, Luis Victor, ordered the case dropped, saying that Mr. Tolentino and the other leaders of the revolt had complied "with the condition for clemency" set by Mrs. Aquino.

Blasts at Resorts in Algarve

United Press International

FARO, Portugal — Four bombs exploded before dawn Monday at three tourist bungalow complexes on the Algarve coast, damaging the facades of reception centers.

Nicholas Daniloff's wife, Ruth, at Lefortovo prison.

SOVIET: *Reporter's Trial Is Seen*

(Continued from Page 1)

ruled out trading a Soviet physicist arrested recently in New York.

A White House official said that the longer Mr. Daniloff remained in detention, the worse it would be for Washington-Moscow relations.

"The White House will not make any deals for Daniloff's release, since he is not a spy," a senior official said, "and to do so would make any American hostage to this kind of frame-up."

A senior State Department official said that "there is no doubt" that the arrest on espionage charges of Mr. Daniloff was linked to the arrest in the United States on Aug. 22 of Gennadi F. Zakharov, a physicist employed by the United Nations.

Officials in Washington said that even though it might be difficult for Mr. Daniloff, the administration was ready for a prolonged standoff with Moscow on the issue.

"But you can be assured," an administration official said, "that we will not let the matter hang there, and limit ourselves to diplomatic protests. We will take appropriate steps if Daniloff is not freed quickly."

Meanwhile, a Soviet emigré said Sunday that his father had refused a request by the KGB two years ago to give Mr. Daniloff "some documents" so that it could frame him.

Alexander Goldfarb, who was a Jewish activist before he emigrated to the United States 11 years ago, said that his father, David, a retired professor of genetics in Moscow, had been unable to get permission to leave the Soviet Union since he refused the KGB's request.

Mr. Goldfarb, an assistant professor of microbiology at Columbia University in New York, said the circumstances of Mr. Daniloff's arrest in Moscow on Saturday were similar to what his father had been asked to do.

"In 1984," he said, "my father was told he could leave and he should start packing. Three days before he was scheduled to pick up his exit visa, the KGB invited him to its office. He was told that they wanted his help in getting at Nick Daniloff, whom he had met several times socially. They told him that he should give to Nick something, some documents, and that everything will be all right and we'll take care of Daniloff."

Because his father refused, Mr. Goldfarb said, he was subject to an investigation that lasted for a year.

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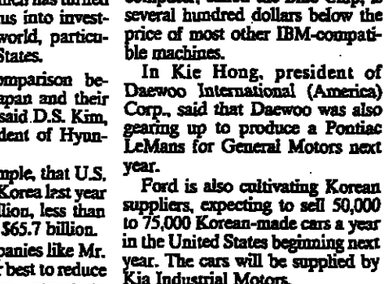

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sweaters Loom Large In '87 Menswear Scene

By Anne-Marie Schiro
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What will the fashionable young man be wearing in 1987? A visit to the Designers' Collective gives a good indication: oversize sweaters in graphic patterns, unstructured jackets, neckties in 1950s patterns, colorful socks and loafers.

Designers from all over the United States and indeed the world take part in the show, but the common denominator is an individual point of view and a strong fashion image. Although some of them show tailored suits, the styles by and large are aimed at men with a freewheeling attitude toward dress rather than a buttoned-down corporate approach. These men are likely to wear impeccably cut jackets over cashmere polo shirts or silk T-shirts or to dispense with jackets entirely in favor of hand-knit sweaters.

The Collective, a not-for-profit organization of menswear and accessory designers, was founded in 1979 with 26 small companies. The idea was to attract store buyers by making it easy for them to see a variety of lines in one place. Charter members include Jeffrey Banks, Andrew Fezza, Jhane Barnes, Robert Stock and Barry Bricken. There are now 81 members participating in trade shows twice a year.

The most recent show of spring and summer styles was attended by buyers from nearly 2,000 specialty and department stores.

One of the strong themes was an emphasis on black and white, often tempered with shades of gray. The alternative was subtle combinations of beiges with soft pastels.

Bright colors were pretty much restricted to casual sportswear with strong graphics. Robert Stock, for example, had a series of sporting motifs including baseball players, golfers and sailfish on hand-knit sweaters.

Ronaldus Shamask used bright colors for some of his jackets but showed them over white or dark shirts and pants. Mostly he preferred monochromatic neutrals. Jeffrey Banks combines a variety of pale grays and beiges with touches of pink, carnelian red, black and white. He has designed both a tailored group of jackets and trousers and a sportier group of sweaters and shorts in Egyptian prints.

Andrew Fezza, designing for his own company for the first time, is concentrating on unusual fabrics in oversize shapes. One of his jackets has four buttons that go up to the collar, which may be worn closed or folded down to form lapels. He has used crinkled fabrics and a silk broadcloth with a suedelike finish in slightly-off tones of mulberry, navy, cinnamon and azure. Colors are combined in a Gauguin-inspired pattern used for a shirt and a cotton sweater. Nancy Heller also concentrates on subtle colors, in simple, roomy shapes including sweatshirts in an ultrasoft cotton and pullover sweaters with high round necks.

Malo Tricot has an extensive collection of cashmere knits for men and women in geometric patterns and solids as well as cotton lisle polo shirts in solids or stripes.

Paul Costelloe's Irish linens come in black, white, beige, blue and green. His styling ranges from classic safari shapes to extra-long jackets.

Jhane Barnes, who designs and looms her own fabrics, has a black sweater with a white ladder effect in a glow-in-the-dark yarn and a multicolored sweater with black dots that has a subtly luminescent effect.

Marienbad by Patrick Groenendaal is a hand-loomed sweater company based in Boston. Most of the sweaters employ a variety of yarns, stitches and textures in bold patterns inspired by modern artists. Black and white with gray is the favored color combination. Bianculli of San Francisco, a partnership of Paul Bianculli and Victor De La Rosa, does hand-woven sportswear and hand-loomed sweaters. Many are reversible to different patterns. One pullover, for example, has a dense black and white design on one side and a more open pattern on the other side. Denise Carbonell has a witty approach that ranges from oversize black and white T-shirts with graphic prints on the chest to collarless plaid jackets mated to pants in a different plaid. Her influences come from the 1950s and 1960s. Kohshin Satoh is a Japanese designer who uses his own yarns to make some of the most unusual sweaters in the world. Many are works of art with a medieval feeling achieved by asymmetric patterns of intricate looping and cording.

A sweater by Marienbad, below. Right, Denise Carbonell and model.

Bill Cunningham/The New York Times

Melville, Nazis: Literary Sideline

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

THE Melvilleans (as they call themselves) are in full cry these days, fleshing fresh cuts from the American novelist's life and writings. Among other matters, the Melville scholars are reinterpreting the author in light of feminism, Freud, the proletariat, Eros and even Nazi Germany.

No matter that some of these thrived before his birth in 1819 or after his death in 1891. When Melville Society members got together recently at the old whaling port of Nantucket in Massachusetts, anachronisms fell right and left. This summer they are sharing their interpretations in Melville Society Extracts, a newsletter full of ideas that undoubtedly will surface in their classrooms in the fall.

More than ever, said the secretary of the society, Professor Donald Yannella of Glassboro (New Jersey) State College, the Melvilleans are probing between the lines of his novels, poems and letters as well as the events of his youth before the mast and his years as an American Ishmael living in Manhattan.

But what of "'Moby-Dick' and Nazi Germany"?

That is the title of a paper presented before the Melville Society by Professor Christopher S. Durer of the University of Wyoming. This is how he builds his case:

An interracial and interregional society lived together on the ill-fated Pequod, which served as Melville's ship of state for mid-19th-century United States. "Moby-Dick" is a novel of political prophecy, pointing to the inhumanities of 20th-century totalitarianism — especially the Third Reich. The hallmarks of Nazism — propaganda, emotionalism, paganism, psychological enslavement, death to the enemies of the state — are all anticipated in the novel.

"Just as Hitler and other Nazi leaders brought about a state of identification between themselves and their followers, so Ahab brings about a state of identification between himself and the crew," Durer said in a paper. "Ahab wants the crew to join in the chase of the White Whale and devote all their energies to this purpose, but he does not issue orders. Instead he is trying to create in them a state of mind in which they themselves will want what he wants."

The crew becomes mesmerized by its Captain-Führer. In Melville's words: "More and more strangely and fiercely glad and approving, grew the countenance of the old man at every shout; while the mariners began to gaze curiously at each other, as if marveling how it was that they themselves became so excited at such seemingly purposeless questions."

Before the great chase, they immerse their weapons into the "fiery waters" — and the cry "Death to Moby-Dick" leads to the Pequod's Götterdämmerung.

Melville's position on art, work and sex is put forth by Professor Nicholas K. Brownell of Harvard, who believes Melville wished to redefine work to improve the lot of laborers as well as to relate his own work as an artist to the work of other men in his culture. And here, Eros appears below-deck and on shore leave.

"Like Emerson and Thoreau, Melville found that work was inescapably a sexual as well as a political and artistic problem," Brownell said in his paper. He cites the shipboard stories "Redburn" and "White-Jacket" to support his theory.

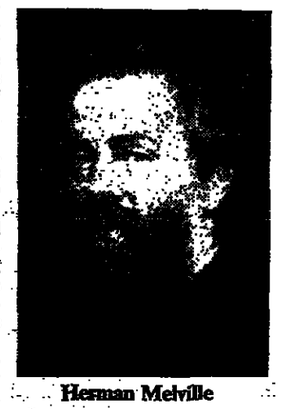
Melville hints at the vices that plague seamen ashore when he writes of "the pestilent lanes and alleys" that "are putrid with vice and crime" — and "propriety forbids that I should enter into such details." In "White-Jacket," Melville is still more explicit in linking the degradation of work with the degradation of sex: "What too many seamen are when ashore is very well-known; but what some of them become when completely cut off from shore indulgences can hardly be imagined by landsmen. The sins for which the cities of the plain were overthrown still linger in these wooden-walled Gomorrahs of the deep."

A long line of Melville scholars have offered interpretations that emphasize the author's sympathies for the proletariat. Now, Professor Larry J. Reynolds of Texas A&M University finds a link between "Moby-Dick" and the workers of the world.

The crewmen of the Pequod wield hammers — symbol of the revolutionary working man, the proletarian. In the novel's final chapter, the Pequod has sunk from sight, with only a few inches of the mainmast still visible and with Ahab's red flag streaming above it. Reynolds quoted Melville: "At that instant, a red arm and a hammer hovered backwardly uplifted in the open air, in the act of nailing the flag faster and yet faster to the subsiding spar."

Did Melville have a roseate vision of the "workers of the world"? Not really. Reynolds said: "Although Ishmael has celebrated that 'abounding dignity' that shines 'in the arm that wields a pick or drives a spike,' Melville here expresses, implicitly, his distrust of the 'people' and his revulsion at their capacity for self-destructive violence."

On Melville's attitude toward women, it is commonly asserted that he was a misogynist. But Professor Lucy M. Freibert, of the University of Louisville in Kentucky, maintains that Melville was concerned about the plight of women, particularly those living in poverty.



Herman Melville

For example, in "Redburn," Melville's young, inexperienced character glimpses a starving woman, "crouching in nameless squalor." Redburn wonders, "What right had anybody in the wide world to smile and be glad, when sights like this were to be seen?"

Freibert said that, "through his attention to women's oppression, Melville moves from youthful sympathy for women to an understanding of their complex subjugation, and ultimately to personal identification with them, thereby demonstrating in yet another way his depth of compassion."

Philippines' History Quickly Taking Form as Art

AP/1980

Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — History is quickly becoming art in the Philippines, where the unexpected rush of events in February is being distilled by painters, writers and playwrights.

Tanks and nuns, barbed wire and rosaries, assassination and rebirth are emerging as the themes of the art inspired by the country's new order — a peaceful revolution that has left many Filipinos astonished at their own accomplishment.

There was an outpouring of new songs, skits and dances last month to coincide with the third anniversary of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the event that led to the eventual succession to the presidency of his wife, Corazon C. Aquino.

Within weeks of the overthrow of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the new themes were evident in a hastily arranged exhibit of paintings at the Cultural Center of the Philippines, once the preserve of his wife, Imelda, and her favored artists.

The new paintings also offered a message that is central to the presidency of Corazon Aquino: her special opportunity, as a political neophyte and an admired national figure, to bring about reconciliation.

Yellow, Aquino's color, dominated the exhibit, as it has dominated the recent anniversary celebrations. But a strain of red also ran through the paintings, in less joyous works by cold-eyed artists of the left who say the abuses of the past have not yet been corrected and must still be fought. But even in those pictures, Aquino takes her place alongside the icons of the left, a striking indication of her unifying appeal.

The themes of those early paintings have been repeated in an emerging body of art in virtually all fields.

In recent months, a montage of film clips has been repeatedly shown on government television, accompanied by a haunting song by a group called the Apo Hiking Society titled "The Gift to the World" that speaks of the possibility of peaceful social change.

Some of the poets who wrote works of protest after the assassination of Benigno Aquino have begun turning their hands to celebrations of liberation.

The nation's leading filmmaker, Lino Brocka, says he has been besieged with proposals for films based on recent events. American movie and television companies, too, have been competing for rights to the Aquino saga.

Perhaps most visible is a proliferation of celebratory knicknacks, from T-shirts to badges to sun visors and umbrellas, all in yellow, with mottoes such as "I Was a Human Barricade" and "I Am Proud to Be a Filipino."

The themes have even made their way into nightclub acts, like one performed the other evening at the Thunderdome Club by a group of sequined dancers called the Mad Max Amazons. As the orchestra plays a popular protest ballad, one of the scantily clad dancers descends a staircase in the company of two others in military-style outfits and is gunned down by another dancer. The sequence is clearly an allusion to the Benigno Aquino slaying as he descended from a plane at Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983.

The political and human messages of the paintings at the Cultural Center were no more subtle, presenting current emotions in raw terms.

One of the most representative of the works on display — although it was derided by one critic as a "saccharine nightmare in its unintended Surrealism" — was Dominador de Vera's "The Seed — Feb. 25." Its dominant figure is a laughing Corazon Aquino, hands flung high, yellow garlands over her yellow dress, racing across the canvas from right to left.

Around her are Filipinos marching forward with red and yellow flags; soldiers with raised fists; an abandoned treasure box with jewels, pesos and garments; a nun confronting an armed soldier; a tank and a helicopter; police officers with riot shields; people climbing over the gates of Malacañang Palace; an unshaven man looking sadly from behind prison bars; a man being beaten beside several bullet-riddled bodies; and in the background the ghostly images of the Madonna, the Philippine flag and Benigno Aquino.

Nearby, a starker creation in red tones by Renato Pagarigan bears the words: "Let us go beyond the Feb. 22-25 military revolt! Onward to a truly P.D.R.P.!" The initials stand for People's Democratic Republic of the Philippines.

Amid a collage of such catchwords as feudalism, fascism and United States imperialism, and cut-out portraits of leaders of the Communist Party, the work also includes images of Corazon and Benigno Aquino.

"They show Cory because she is really sincere in representing the values of democracy," said Edgar Fernandez, one of the show's organizers. "Even the committed artists cannot deny the existence of a yellow color," he said. "Yellow has also become a progressive color."

When the exhibit opened in mid-April, the Cultural Center bustled with activity as artists symbolically liberated the venue in an event they likened to the storming of Malacañang Palace by unruly crowds on the night of Marcos's departure. "Transmedia" artists like Jean-Marie Syjuco created happenings amid the art works that captured the enthusiasm of the moment.

"I had the Philippine flag over my head and I went through this wailing and screaming, and then the audience gave me yellow daisies and chrysanthemums and I made rays of sun on the floor around the flag," she said.

"Then I took a camera and took pictures of the people in the audience, and then at the end I held up the camera and took a picture of myself," she said. "Hey, look at me, I'm a Filipina."

Cosmetic History in London Show

United Press International

LONDON — In 1611, beauty experts advised mixing fresh bacon grease and egg white and letting the paste dry on the face for that chic white look. That idea, and thousands of bizarre cosmetics, are on display at a Museum of London exhibit called "Let's Face It: Fashions in Faces 1700 to 1986."

Wigs are amply represented. Before the advent of shampoo, wigs provided the fashion-conscious with a welcome alternative to keeping one's own hair clean, tidy and vermin-free. In the 1700s, black silk patches shaped like hearts, moons or stars were popular for covering smallpox scars.

Recent history is represented with a clutter of labels, ads, jars and tubes pointing to today's diversity and fads. The last display is a mannequin with rainbow-colored hair and electric-green eyeshadow.

DOONESBURY

TURKEY & EUROPE

An Economic and Political Perspective
ISTANBUL
OCTOBER 6 & 7, 1986

Following Ministerial level meetings this fall between Turkey and representatives of the European Community, The **International Herald Tribune**, the **Atlantic Institute for International Affairs** and the **Foreign Policy Institute** have organized a major international conference "Turkey & Europe: An Economic and Political Perspective".

The Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vahit Halefoglu, and the Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey, Yavuz Canevi will all address the meeting. Other prominent speakers include, R.Q. Braithwaite, Deputy Under-Secretary, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Pierre Vinde, Deputy Secretary General of the OECD, Claus Wreth, Senior Vice President of Deutsche Bank and Lieutenant General Thomas Healy, Chief of Staff, NATO Southern Command.

The conference will focus on current Government policies in Turkey and how they affect trade and investment prospects. The sessions will also review the entire complex of issues affecting Turkey and its relationship with Europe. An important feature of the meeting will be the extensive opportunities for informal discussions with program participants.

Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the registration form below.

Turkish Airlines is the official carrier for the Conference.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Hilton International Istanbul, Cumhuriyet Cad, Elmadag, Istanbul, Tel.: (90-1) 1314646, Telex: 27027 HIIS TR. A block of rooms has been reserved for delegates at preferential rates. For details, please contact the hotel directly.

The fee for the conference is U.S. $295 or the equivalent in a convertible currency (excluding VAT at 15%). This fee includes conference documentation, lunches and a special dinner at an historical location in Istanbul. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 17. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee.

The sponsors reserve the right to amend the program if necessary.

Herald Tribune

REGISTRATION FORM

Please return to International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, United Kingdom, or telephone (44-1) 836 4802 or telex 262009. Please enroll the following participant for the conference on October 6 & 7.

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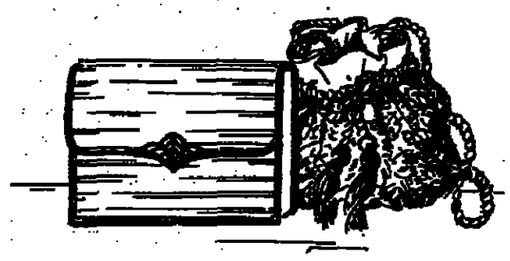

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Dublin Exchange Awaits 'Big Bang' With Trepidation

By ROBERT O'CONNOR
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — In 1973, the Irish Stock Market helped create the world's only international stock market by merging operations with its counterparts in the United Kingdom. Today, amid some apprehension, the Dublin financial community is awaiting a major aftereffect of that decision. As London gears up for its "Big Bang" of deregulation next month, Dublin is preparing for what is referred to here as the "small bang."

"We're in a world of complete uncertainty," said Liam Jones, a member of the Dublin brokerage of Goodbody Dudgeon. An official in the Irish government observed: "The extent of the changes over the next five years will be anybody's guess." The volatility stems from an attempt to introduce some American-style competition into London's financial world.

Dublin brokers still talk with the outside world on hand-cranked telephones.

Beginning Oct. 27, fees paid to British stockbrokers will be fully negotiable rather than fixed. Jobbers, as traders are known, who currently deal only with brokers, will disappear. The roles of jobber and broker will be combined in a new category of market maker who will be authorized to engage in a wide range of dealings. Outside companies, such as banks and insurance companies, will be able to buy 100-percent ownership of brokerage houses.

The stars of the new era will likely be young brokers and analysts who can turn the tiniest statistical advantage into profit. Their equipment will feature the latest in computer technology.

Despite the coming excitement, the Irish market has been subdued lately. "The market had a very good run in the first half of the year," observed a Dublin broker. He noted that a recent fall in government issues, or gilts, has spread to equities.

Dampening factors in the market include a government effort to restrain the market for gilts, fears about the possibility of a general election later in the year and an attempt by Allied Irish Banks Ltd. to raise 76.5 million Irish pounds (about $57 million) from its stockholders, an Irish record.

Another broker said that inflation- and interest-rate indicators suggested that "the prospects are reasonably good" for the Irish market. Asked what stocks he would recommend, he cited Irish companies with healthy overseas interests: Cement-Roadstone Holdings PLC, a maker of construction materials, James Crean Ltd., a distributor of confectionery and electrical products, and Flogas, an energy company.

THE lower commissions could put the squeeze on less efficient competitors in the Dublin brokerage business. With 90 brokers, 16 firms and an annual turnover equivalent to around $12 billion, the Irish exchange is small. About 90 percent of the trading in Ireland is in gilts, and that market is, in turn, dominated by a small number of firms.

For now, the Irish government intends to retain its important price-setting role in gilts. But for the long term, Finance Minister John Bruton has suggested "an in-depth study of the merits of moving towards a private market-making strategy."

The Irish Stock Exchange, founded in 1799, retains an air of musty gentility. Brokers gather each business day — after breakfast, and again after lunch — for the "callover" in the century-old exchange building just south of the River Liffey. Sitting behind high desks that form a circle, two brokers to a desk, they labor under four bright chandeliers and communicate with the outside world on hand-cranked telephones.

There is a large television monitor in the corner with a

See DUBLIN, Page 10

Currency Rates

Cross Rates Sept. 1

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.288	3.409	112.84 *	34.435 *	0.1635 *	—	5.45 *	139.88 *	148.40 y
Brussels(a)	42.80	62.5525	20.7898	6.3078	3.001 *	18.356	—	25.669	27.30 *
Frankfurt	2.0281	3.028	—	30.51 *	1.4485 x	88.63 *	4.829 *	23.955 *	1.318 *
London (b)	1.49	—	3.015	9.8958	2,084.50	3.4093	62.38	2.4298	229.06
Milan	1,400.80	2,085.80	690.40	210.56	—	611.88	33.342	855.65	9.092
New York(c)					Closed				
Paris	6.648	9.899	3.278	—	4.749 x	2.9054	15.83 *	4.0637	4.32 *
Tokyo	153.70	229.47	75.80	23.11	10.99 *	67.15	365.34 *	93.95	—
Zurich	1.6345	2.4354	80.595 *	24.585 *	0.1148 *	71.435 *	3.8921 *	—	1.0619 *
1 ECU	1.0349	0.695	2.0987	6.8786	1,440.78	2.368	43.461	1.6927	159.315
1 SDR	1.20689	0.8164	2.47654	8.33452	N.Q.	2.7946	51.2868	1.9986	188.396

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.97	Fin. markka	4.913	Mex. peso	705.00	Soviet ruble	0.6785
Austral. $	1.6466	Greek drac.	134.20	Norw. krone	7.29	Span. peseta	134.50
Austr. schil.	14.42	Hong Kong $	7.7995	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.885
Belg. fin. fr.	42.82	Indian rupee	12.56	Port. escudo	144.00	Taiwan $	36.95
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7493	Thai baht	26.045
Canadian $	1.3927	Irish £	0.7463	Sing. $	2.152	Turkish lira	673.50
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.486	S. Afr. rand	2.5927	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	7.4775	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2918	S. Kor. won	878.50	Venez. boliv.	19.78
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.608				

£ Sterling: 1.0995 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Goabank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Sep. 1

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5⅞-5¾	4 7/16-4½	4⅝-4¾	10-10⅛	7⅛-7¼	7 5/16-7 7/16	5⅝
2 months	5 13/16-5 15/16	4⅜-4 ½	4⅜-4 ½	9⅞-10	7⅛-7⅜	7 5/16-7 7/16	5 ⅝
3 months	5½-5 ⅝	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4 5/16-4 ⅜	9 13/16-9 15/16	7⅛-7⅜	7⅛-7¼	5⅝
6 months	5½-5 ⅝	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4 5/16-4⅜	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 3/16-7 ⅝	6 15/16-7 1/16	5 ⅝
1 year	5 7/16-5⅝	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4-4⅛	9½-9⅝	7⅛-7½	6 15/16-7 1/16	5⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Sept. 1

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	Clsd.	5 11/16
Com. Paper 91-179 days	—	5.52
3-month Treasury Bills	—	5.14
6-month Treasury Bills	—	5.15
3-month CD's	—	5.30
6-month CD's	—	5.25
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.55	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.50	4.60
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.55
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.55
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7 1/16	7 1/16
3-month Interbank	7 1/16	7 1/16
6-month Interbank	7	7
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10¼	10¼
3-month Interbank	9 29/64	9 7/16
91-day Treasury Bill	9 5/16	9 5/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4 9/16	4⅝
1-month Interbank	4⅝	4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits Sep. 1

1 month	5 13/16 - 5 15/16
2 months	5 13/16 - 5 15/16
3 months	5 13/16 - 5 15/16
6 months	5⅜ - 5½
1 year	5 7/16 - 5 9/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Aug. 29

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.52
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.463

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sep. 1

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	387.95	388.35	— 0.70
Luxembourg	Clsd.	—	—
Paris (12.5 kilo)	393.02	392.99	+7.19
Zurich	387.85	391.75	+8.75
London	392.00	391.75	+7.05
New York	—	Clsd.	—

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in the United States, Canada, Luxembourg and Malaysia for holidays.

Dip Seen In U.K. Growth

Industry Group Revises Forecast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's economic output will remain flat through the autumn but should pick up next year as industry benefits from lower costs and an expanding world economy, the Confederation of British Industry said Monday.

The CBI, an association of Britain's major industrial employers, revised its forecast for 1986 economic growth from 2.5 percent to 2 percent because, it said, world trade and the U.S. economy are growing more slowly than expected.

It said the full benefits of lower oil prices and lower commodity prices have not yet fed through into the economy.

"This sluggish rate of growth highlights the need to improve our competitiveness," said David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic committee.

However, the CBI said it expects U.K. output to grow by 2.6 percent next year as world trade and consumer expenditure pick up.

This should lead to the creation of about 300,000 new jobs, it said. But the increase in the number of young people seeking work means that Britain's record unemployment is unlikely to be reduced by more than 100,000.

The association said that consumer spending is likely to grow by 4.8 percent this year, and 4.2 percent in 1987, following a rise of only 2.8 percent last year.

"This reflects the fact that pay increases are continuing to run ahead of inflation," the CBI said.

It said it expects Britain's exports to rise only 1.7 percent this year because of the slowdown in world trade, but by nearly 3 percent next year. This rate of growth is expected to continue into 1988, the CBI said.

Imports will rise at a faster rate, the CBI warned. It said the increase in imports would change an expected £1.7-billion ($2.55-billion) balance-of-payments surplus this year into a deficit of £1.5 billion in 1987.

The sharp deterioration in Britain's current account, the broadest measure of a nation's trading position, would mainly be the result of lower oil prices, the CBI said.

It said it expects North Sea investment to fall 25 percent this year because of lower crude prices. In 1987, oil investment was expected to fall by a further 10 percent, it said.

Britain's overall fixed investment was forecast to rise by just 1 percent this year, unchanged from 1985, but was forecast to surge 4.4 percent next year.

It said inflation is expected to rise slightly this year, to about 3.3 percent for 1986 as a whole, and to rise in 1987 to reach about 4.2 percent for the year. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Fermenta To Sell 32% To Group

Agence France-Presse

STOCKHOLM — Refaat el-Sayed, the chief executive officer of Fermenta AB, said Monday that he had agreed to sell three million shares, 32 percent of the company's total capital, to a Swedish consortium.

A statement from Fermenta said one million shares would be sold to each of three companies: Investments AB Beijer, Industrivarden-Group and Procordia AB, a government holding company.

But Mr. Sayed said in the prepared statement that he would continue negotiations with Montedison SpA of Italy about purchasing the remaining shares.

In July, Mr. Sayed, an Egyptian-born naturalized Swede, announced that he wanted to sell his 78-percent interest in the Fermenta group to Montedison for an estimated 2 billion kronor ($293 million).

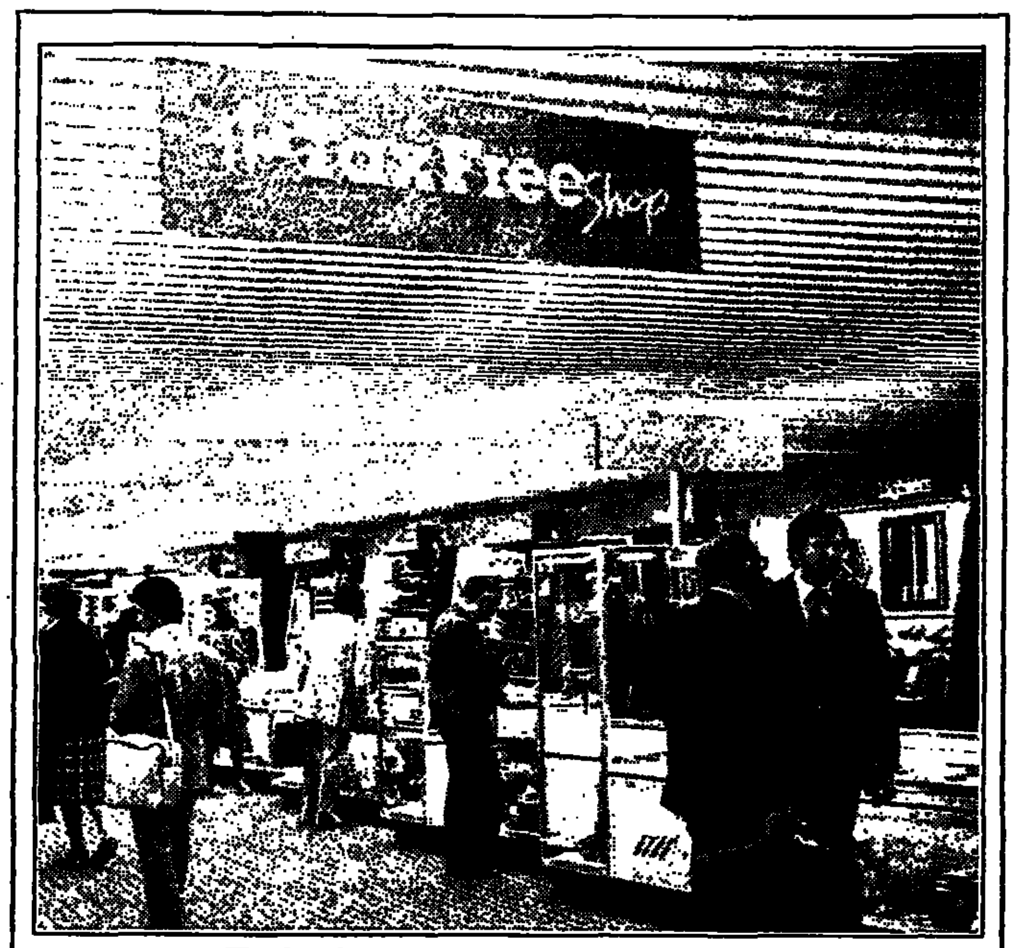
The transaction required the approval of the Swedish government as well as that of the unions and executive board of Fermenta and was opposed by the unions.

Analysts said the new agreement appeared to be a compromise that the unions could accept and that would lead to a gradual takeover by Montedison.

In January, Mr. Sayed had negotiated with Volvo AB about purchasing Volvo's shares in two other pharmaceuticals concerns, Pharmacia AB and Leo-Ferrosan AB. Volvo was to take a 20-percent stake in Fermenta. But the negotiations collapsed after Mr. Sayed admitted having lied about his educational credentials.

Montedison moved in after the collapse of the Fermenta-Volvo talks. Analysts said its interest in Fermenta reflects new confidence at the Italian company, which nearly collapsed five years ago but returned to profit last year.

Trading in Fermenta resumed Monday on the Stockholm Bourse after a weeklong suspension.



The duty-free shop at London's Heathrow Airport.

Summer of 1986: The Tourism Gap

By Terry Trucco
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When an ambitious new production of John Osborne's play "The Entertainer" closed here on July 26 after just 68 performances, the producers were quick to offer a reason: the big drop in American tourists.

The ill-fated "Entertainer" was just one blot on a summer the European tourism industry has called the worst in memory. This was the summer of empty hotel rooms and half-filled restaurants. This was the summer of abundant theater tickets and bargain airfares.

This was the summer the Americans stayed home. And while record numbers of Germans, Scandinavians and other Europeans have traveled throughout Britain and the Continent, they have not been able to completely compensate for the loss of free-spending Americans.

"As far as Americans go, this is our worst year ever," said Rena Tobler, an assistant manager at the elegant Grande Bretagne hotel in Athens, which normally draws about 60 percent of its guests from North America. "We've been able to attract Europeans this year, but other nationalities don't spend as much as the Americans."

Europe's tourist industry had been girding itself for a lean year since January. Many predicted a natural decline in traveling Americans after the buoyant summers of 1984 and 1985 when record numbers came.

But no one expected a summer like this.

Concern over terrorist activities drastically cut back on American visitors and prompted an unprecedented number of group tour cancellations. A Madrid hotelier had 1,000 American cancellations the day after the U.S. attack on Libya, and tour organizers from London to Rome also reported large drops.

The weak dollar and the nuclear accident at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl plant further dampened Europe's appeal.

Almost every European country has been hurt by the American retreat. The French National Chamber of Hotels and Restaurants says that between January and July, tourism fell by nearly 60 percent, mainly because of the lack of Americans. In Italy and Greece, the number of American visitors fell by 45 to 65 percent, and in Spain, by 40 percent.

Even Britain, which managed to attract a large share of America's impulse travelers, particularly after July's royal wedding, is reeling from the loss.

"The damage was done in the spring when the group tours decided to cancel," said Fred Pearson, owner of Take-a-Guide Ltd. and a past chairman of the British Incoming Tour Operators Associa-

See TOURISM, Page 10

McDonnell Near Commitment on Long-Range Jet

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FARNBOROUGH, England — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday that it expected to commit itself by late October to the production of a new long-distance jet, the MD-11. The company said it was convinced that there was enough international interest in the 321-seat, three-engine plane to justify building it.

SwissAir is showing growing interest in the MD-11 and is considering orders for up to 12 planes with options on seven others, industry sources said at the Farnborough Air Show. An order from SwissAir for the MD-11 could be a major setback for launching new planes at Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium.

Airbus said Sunday that it would commit itself by year-end to the building of the 260-seat, four-engine A-340 model, a rival to the MD-11, and the medium-range 310-seat, two-engine A-330. Total cost of the project would be an estimated $2.5 billion. Airbus has been counting on SwissAir and Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline, to be the key launch customers. Airbus has said it needs five solid customers to commit itself to the planes.

SwissAir's management board meets in early October, when it could tentatively decide on new planes to replace the company's aging fleet of McDonnell DC-10s. The supervisory board meets in November, followed by a joint board meeting in December, when a formal decision could come.

A SwissAir spokesman, Jean-Marc Felix, said that Douglas Aircraft Corp.'s president, Jim E. Worsham, met last Thursday in Zurich with SwissAir's president, Robert Staubli, in what Mr. Felix said was an evaluation of McDonnell's bid. Douglas Aircraft is the commercial-aircraft unit of McDonnell.

McDonnell, whose board demanded a total of 20 orders from at least two companies as a precondition for the MD-11 launching, has received letters of intent for a total of seven planes from three companies, the company said. Industry sources said the letters were from British Caledonian, Belgium's Sabena Airlines and Federal Express, the U.S. air-freight service.

An order for three more MD-11s is expected to come from Thai International Airways.

McDonnell executives said that delivery of the MD-11 would begin in the first quarter of 1990 and that the price would be about $80 million each.

Development costs for a family of MD-11s, including extended-range versions and cargo carriers, would be $700 million.

The expected launching in late October of the MD-11, through which McDonnell hopes to bite into Boeing Co.'s dominance of long-distance planes — particularly the fast-selling 747-400 — could affect Airbus's decision to launch the A-340, industry sources said.

"Our launch has got to have some impact on Airbus's decision whether to go ahead with the A-340," said Lou F. Herrington, vice president for the advanced products division at McDonnell.

Mr. Herrington played a central role in talks with Airbus about possible collaboration on new planes. He said that cooperation made sense in certain areas, including work on a 100-seat prop-fan powered plane being designed by McDonnell, joint development on the A-330 and production of a large long-distance aircraft to compete more directly with Boeing's 747.

But he expressed skepticism that an agreement with Airbus would be reached.

Airbus's chairman, Jean Pierson of France, said in an interview that he was "not optimistic" about an agreement with McDonnell soon.

Mr. Pierson also said that British Aerospace PLC, which holds 20 percent of Airbus, might not take a 20-percent share of the work load in the A-330 and A-340 project.

France Projects Account Surplus

Reuters

PARIS — France's current-accounts surplus is likely to total 30 billion to 40 billion francs ($4.5 billion to $5.9 billion) this year compared with 3.1 billion francs in 1985, Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir said in an interview published Monday.

Before the Socialist government lost power in March, it predicted a 50-billion-franc surplus for 1986. But in July, a government spokesman warned that net tourist earnings in 1986 would be 5 billion to 10 billion francs below last year's total of 31.5 billion francs.

In an interview with the Quotidien de Paris newspaper, Mr. Noir said the payments surplus would be achieved even though France now anticipates a 1986 trade surplus of zero to 10 billion francs. In June, the Finance Ministry predicted a 19-billion-franc trade surplus.

Peru to Seek Vast Debt Concessions in New Talks

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LIMA — With the atmosphere already clouded by the International Monetary Fund's recent suspension of new loans to Peru, the country plans to seek sweeping concessions from its commercial creditors when debt-rescheduling talks resume shortly in New York.

Peru's proposals, which officials say will include requests for extended repayment periods at reduced interest rates, will be presented on Sept. 26 to a 12-member advisory committee representing 250 creditor banks.

Peruvian officials have had occasional informal contacts with the advisory committee over the past year. But the talks in New York will mark the first time that the government has embarked on concrete negotiations since President Alan García Pérez limited debt payments to 10 percent of exports in his inaugural address on July 28, 1985.

Foreign bankers appear to be relieved that Peru, after falling $500 million behind in interest payments, will return to the bargaining table. But they are far from pleased by the position the government reportedly will take.

"To judge by press reports, Peru's proposal is absolutely unacceptable, so we don't know what will happen," one well-placed banker said. "If they come with an unacceptable proposal and some of the bankers say, 'Well, there's nothing to talk about,' things could get nasty." The banker asked not to be identified.

Peruvian officials have withheld details of their position, but newspapers in Lima have reported that they hope for a repayment period of 20 to 30 years, including a five-year grace period, as well as low interest rates and the possible repayment of some debt in products.

Another banker said that Peru's chief debt negotiator, Gustavo Saberbeine, could expect a chilly reception because of Mr. García's attacks on foreign creditors and because the banks have relatively little to lose.

Only $4.5 billion of Peru's $14 billion foreign debt is owed to commercial banks, and much of it already has been written off.

"It's very different from dealing with Brazil or Mexico, both of which have the bargaining power that huge debts bring," the banker said. "Peru's debt is small, and no one is interested is setting precedents useful to other debtors."

Mr. García paid out just $320 million of the $2.2 billion due in his first 12 months in office. Only $28 million went to commercial banks; the rest went to international organizations and governments.

As a result, Peru's foreign-exchange reserves jumped from $900 million in July 1985 to $1.5 billion in February. After they slid to $1.2 billion amid lower commodity prices, however, the government ordered a two-year suspension of all profit remittances by foreign corporations and on servicing the private sector's $1.5-billion debt.

Nonetheless, the belief abroad that the reserves could resist higher debt payments was at the heart of Peru's recent clash with the International Monetary Fund. The government, contending that it could afford no more and asking for understanding, paid $35 million of about $192 million due to the IMF by Aug. 15.

But the fund's executive board declared Peru ineligible for further credits.

Officials say that Peru has no intention of seeking new loans from the IMF, because these would require agreement on a "readjustment" program certain to include terms unacceptable to the García administration. In contrast to a year ago, however, the government has not said it would withdraw from the fund.

Officials said Peru was particularly eager to avoid any suspension of disbursements of existing loans and the cancellation of new credits provided by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. They added that Peru was careful to keep up interest payments on bilateral loans from governments.

■ **Mexico Blames Oil Slump**

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico blamed the oil slump Monday for derailing the country's economic recovery and stressed that Mexico would cooperate with creditors on its $97-billion debt, Reuters reported from Mexico City.

"We will stay on the road of no confrontation," he said in remarks prepared for his annual review. A fall in Mexico's export income resulting from the collapse in oil prices had raised fears that Mr. de la Madrid might bow to internal pressure and declare a moratorium on debt payments.

Mr. de la Madrid, whose term expires in two years, said Mexico would continue the austerity program that it began in 1982. Mexico recently concluded a loan agreement with the IMF in which the fund relaxed its normally stringent conditions with the aim of promoting growth.

He rejected suggestions that Mexico had slackened its resolve to curb inflation and public spending. "The fundamental cause of the inflationary and recessionary process we face today is the drastic fall in petroleum income," he said.

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E : STERLING BONDS	£11.55
F : DEUTSCHMARK BONDS	DM10.78
G : YEN BONDS	YEN1093.00
H : ECU BONDS	ECU11.18
L : STERLING EQUITY	£10.02
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Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 1

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alaska Finance Jul01	6.785	15-01	100.42	100.52
Allied Irish 95	7⅝	18-12	100.30	100.40
Allied Irish 92	7	17-10	100.04	100.14
Allied Irish Perp	7⅜	20-11	98.20	98.70
American Express 97	6⅝	29-09	100.30	100.40
Atlantic Fin 89/94	6⅝	-	99.25	99.75
Autopistas 95	7	07-11	100.46	100.56
Anas 98	7¼	16-12	100.70	100.80
Bci 98	7.275	08-12	100.34	100.44
Bco Naz Lavoro 97	6⅝	07-11	98.35	98.60
Bco Di Napoli 97	6⅝	11-02	100.30	100.40
Bco Di Roma 89/91	7⅝	09-12	100.35	100.45
Bco Di Roma Jun 01	7.093	24-12	100.36	100.46
Bco Di Roma 92	7⅝	28-11	100.22	100.32
Bco Santo Spirito 91	7⅛	28-11	100.18	100.28
Bco Di Sicilia 92	7⅝	05-12	100.05	100.25
Bco Corp 97 (Mthly)	6⅝	08-09	94.00	97.00
Bk Boston 00 (Cap)	6⅝	12-09	100.80	101.05
Bk Boston 01	6⅝	12-11	100.25	100.35
Bk Boston 98 Cap	61/20	26-11	99.88	99.98
Bk Montreal 96	6⅝	29-10	100.77	100.87
Bk Montreal Jul98	6.613	23-01	100.72	100.82
Bk Montreal 91	7⅝	31-10	100.44	100.54
Bk Nyc Tranche A 97	7⅛	05-09	99.60	99.75
Bk Nova Scotia 88/93	7⅝	30-10	100.18	100.28
Bk Nova Scotia 94	6⅝	14-01	100.80	100.90
Bk Scotland Perp	7⅝	14-11	100.70	100.80
Bankamerica O/S 96	7⅛	30-09	95.00	95.00
Bl Australia Jul93	6.85	17-01	100.25	100.35
Bankers Trust 00	7⅝	11-09	100.21	100.31
Bankers Trust 94	7⅝	29-09	100.33	100.43
Bfl Capital 96	6⅝	13-11	100.42	100.52
Bali 87/91	-	-	97.38	98.38
Bali 97	6⅝	04-02	95.50	96.50
Balli 96	7⅝	22-09	98.37	99.37
Bbl Int 99	6⅝	14-10	100.02	100.12
Bbl Int 93 (Mthly)	6⅝	17-10	99.88	99.98
Bbl Int 01	7.713	18-12	100.61	100.71
Bq Indosuez 97 New	7⅝	20-11	99.78	100.10
Bq Indosuez 99	7⅝	24-09	100.24	100.34
Bice Ex Wts 96	7.185	17-09	100.84	100.14
Bice 97 (Cap)	6⅝	19-11	99.85	100.15
Bice 99	7⅝	15-09	99.97	100.07
Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap)	6⅝	19-11	99.95	100.15
Bnp 95	6⅝	06-02	102.94	103.04
Bnp 97 (Cap)	6.844	21-10	99.80	100.10
Bnp 88/96	7⅝	15-12	101.32	101.42
Bnp Perp	-	22-03	100.18	100.28
Bnp 88/91	8⅛	04-09	101.71	101.81
Bnp 05 (Mthly)	6.156	17-10	99.82	99.92
Bq Paribas Perp	-	11-09	100.49	100.59
Bq Worms 89/94	6⅝	06-02	100.30	100.40
Barclays Perpnew	7⅝	02-01	101.15	101.25
Barclays Perpnew 2	6⅝	17-02	100.70	100.80
Barclays O/S 95	6⅝	30-01	101.00	101.03
Barclays O/S Perp	7⅝	03-11	101.22	101.32
Barclays O/S 04	7⅝	04-09	100.45	100.55
Barings 01	6⅝	15-01	99.00	99.50
Bear Stearns 94	-	10-12	99.80	99.90
Belgium July 96	6⅞	24-01	100.50	100.60
Belgium Perp	6⅝	13-02	100.38	100.48
Belgium Dec99/04 Mth	7⅝	19-12	100.15	100.25
Belgium 00 (Mthly)	5⅞	28-02	99.97	100.07
Belgium 00/05 (Mth)	7⅝	28-11	100.12	100.22
Belgium Jul05	5⅝	28-01	99.89	99.99
Belgium 96 (A)	6⅝	09-01	101.51	101.61
Belgium 11 (B)	6.78	09-01	100.37	100.47
Belgium 91	6⅝	19-02	100.89	100.99
Belgium 94/04	6⅝	09-01	100.34	100.44
Belgium Oct99/04	7	14-10	100.06	100.16
Bilbao Intl Aug 01	6.473	05-02	100.12	100.22
Ccce 98	6⅝	13-02	100.00	100.50
Cnt 00	6.35	18-11	100.06	100.16
Cibc 95/05 (Mthly)	-	26-09	99.74	99.84
Cibc 2084	6⅝	26-01	100.86	100.96
Cibc 96 (Wkly)	5⅝	28-11	97.95	98.20
Carteret S+L 94	7⅝	25-11	100.20	100.30
Carteret S+L Sept96	-	11-03	99.81	99.91
Central Int 97/00	6.912	12-11	100.26	100.36
Central 98/01/06	6	28-11	100.08	100.18
Centrust 92/95	7	02-10	100.16	100.25
Centrust 96	6.963	04-12	103.68	106.72
Chase Man O/S 93	6⅝	20-01	100.00	100.50
Chase 91	6⅝	20-02	100.00	100.10
Chase Man Corp 09	7⅝	05-09	100.20	100.30
Chase Man Corp 00	6⅝	12-11	100.22	100.32
Chase Man 97	6⅝	28-11	99.73	99.98
Chemical 96 (Wkly)	5⅝	27-11	97.70	97.95
Chemical 99	5⅝	-	99.95	100.05
Chemical Feb97	6⅝	19-11	100.10	100.20
Chemical Oct97	6⅝	09-10	100.07	100.17
Citicorp 05	5.975	-	99.47	99.57
Citicorp Aug96 (Wkly)	5⅝	13-11	97.50	98.15
Citicorp Sept96	7⅝	19-09	99.97	100.07
Citicorp Ptop 96	6⅝	31-10	99.97	100.07
Citicorp 97	6⅝	12-01	99.57	99.67
Citicorp 11	6⅝	14-11	99.55	99.65
Citicorp 98	5.95	-	99.27	99.37
Citicorp May98	5⅞	-	99.93	100.03
Citicorp Ptop 97	6⅝	31-10	100.07	100.17
Citi Federal Aug93	5.988	27-11	99.70	99.80
Citizens S+L Mar96	81/40	05-09	100.28	100.38
Citi Federal Oct93	-	08-01	99.68	99.78
Comalco 93	7	18-09	99.97	100.07
Comerica 97	7⅝	29-09	98.87	99.12
Commerzbank Nov89	7⅝	20-11	100.21	100.31
Commerzbank Aug93	6⅝	11-02	100.82	100.92
Comm Urb Montreal 91	7⅝	18-09	100.05	100.15
Comp Fin Cic 97 (Mth)	6⅝	12-11	99.78	99.88
Council Of Europe 93	6⅝	21-10	100.05	100.15
Ccf 97 (Mthy)	-	27-09	99.78	99.88
Cr Du Nord 97	6⅝	24-10	100.28	100.38
Cr Foncier Oct97	6⅝	14-10	100.00	100.10
Cr For Export 92	7⅝	02-01	100.45	100.55
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	7	14-10	100.94	101.04
Cr Lyonnais 91/95	7⅝	28-11	101.25	101.35
Cr Lyonnais 99	7⅝	09-12	100.92	101.02
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	6⅝	21-01	100.89	100.99
Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap)	6⅝	07-11	99.90	100.30
Cr Lyonnais 93	6⅝	20-01	100.45	100.55
Cr Lyonnais 00	6⅝	12-01	101.23	101.33
Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96	7⅝	16-12	101.53	101.63
Cr National 00	6.238	20-02	100.60	100.70
Creditanstalt 94	6⅝	14-01	100.92	101.02
Creditanstalt 96	6	27-02	100.76	100.86
Cr Italiano 92	7⅝	05-12	100.35	100.45
Dai Ichi Kangyo 96	6⅝	13-11	100.20	100.30
Denmark Oct 86/90	6⅝	15-10	100.07	100.17
Denmark 99/04	6⅝	19-02	100.71	100.81
Denmark Aug96	5⅝	27-02	99.46	99.56
Die Erste Oest 92/94	6⅝	29-01	99.80	100.20
Dresdner Fin 93	6⅝	21-10	102.00	102.10
Dresdner Fin 89	5⅝	23-11	100.49	100.59
Dresdner Fin 92	6	27-02	101.46	101.56
East River Aug93	5.925	28-11	99.75	99.85
Eldorado Nuc 89	5⅝	27-02	100.00	100.05
Edf 99	6⅝	27-02	102.68	102.78
Enel 00/05 (Mthly)	7⅝	28-11	100.34	100.44
Enel 00	6⅝	03-09	100.11	100.21
Exterior Int 91/96	7⅛	23-12	100.30	100.40
Ferrovie 95 (Mthly)	-	27-09	99.96	100.06
Ferrovie May 97	7⅝	17-11	100.15	100.25
Ferrovie 94	6	26-02	100.25	100.35
Finland 90 (Mthly)	6.08	30-10	99.70	99.95
Finnish Paper 98/95	6⅝	30-01	100.27	100.37
First Boston 91/94	7⅝	28-11	99.75	99.95
First Bk Syst 96	6⅝	13-11	98.60	98.85
First Bk Syst 97	5⅞	-	98.60	98.85
First Bk Syst 10	6⅝	28-11	98.50	99.50
First Chicago 97	6⅝	07-11	99.95	100.10
First Chicago 92	6.288	17-11	99.75	99.90
First Chicago 94	6⅝	21-11	99.95	100.10
First Inter 95	7⅛	08-09	100.08	100.18
Ford 91	7⅝	17-11	100.24	100.34
Fortune S+L 92	6⅝	24-10	100.06	100.16
Fuji Int 94/96	7⅝	15-01	100.30	100.40
Gentinance 92/94	6⅝	22-01	100.27	100.37
Gzb 92	7⅛	11-09	100.25	100.75
Gzb Perp	7⅝	14-11	99.50	100.00
Giro 91	7⅝	29-09	100.50	101.00
Gt Amer'N 1St Sav 92	6⅝	17-10	100.18	100.28
Gt Western 92/95	7⅝	08-09	98.50	99.00
Grindlays 92	7⅝	30-09	100.12	100.22
Grindlays 94	6⅝	04-02	100.32	100.42
Gt Western 89/94	7⅝	24-09	99.62	100.12
Hill Samuel 96	6⅝	27-02	99.90	100.20
Hill Samuel 2016	7⅝	16-01	100.25	100.75
Hill Samuel Perp	7⅝	28-11	96.00	97.00
Hispano 91/95	7	24-10	99.85	100.10
Homestead S+L 95 Cap	8	29-11	101.37	101.87
Hong Kong Perp 1	6⅝	17-02	100.38	100.48
Hong Kong Perp 2	7⅝	05-09	100.00	100.10
Hong Kong Perp 3	6⅝	09-10	99.72	99.92
Hydro 02 (Mthly)	6⅝	21-01	99.68	99.78
Hydro Perp	-	09-03	99.95	100.05
Hydro 05 (Mthly)	6⅝	01-11	99.87	99.97
Indonesia 88/93	7⅝	09-10	99.62	100.12
Ireland June98	7⅝	12-12	100.42	100.52
Ireland 96/99	7⅝	17-09	100.08	100.18
Ireland Nov00	5⅞	28-11	99.77	99.87
Ireland 97	5⅞	-	100.02	100.12
Ireland 94	6⅝	12-01	100.33	100.43
Isveimer 98	6⅝	12-11	100.10	100.20
Italy 89/94	6⅝	12-11	100.17	100.22
Italy 05	5⅝	-	100.28	100.38
Italy 00	6⅝	19-12	101.88	101.05
Jp Morgan May97	6⅝	20-11	100.62	100.72
Kop Feb92	6⅝	04-02	100.00	101.00
Kb (Ihma) 11	6.588	27-10	100.22	100.32
Kemira Oy 95	7⅝	25-09	100.07	100.17
Kleinwort Ben 96	7⅝	29-09	100.80	100.90
Kleinwort Ben Perp	7⅝	28-11	98.00	99.00
Kleinwort Perp 2	7⅝	29-11	98.00	99.00
Lincoln S+L 99	7⅝	12-12	100.35	100.45
Lintin Corp 95	6⅝	14-11	100.05	100.15
Linfin 07	7⅝	12-12	100.35	100.45
Lloyds Bk Perp	7⅝	09-12	101.12	101.22
Lloyds Bank Perp New	6⅝	21-11	100.71	100.81
Lloyds Perp 3	5.975	28-11	100.38	100.48
Lloyds 93	7⅝	31-10	100.25	100.35
Lloyds 92	7⅛	05-12	100.38	100.48
Lloyds 04	6⅝	20-10	100.02	100.12
Malaysia 94/09	7⅝	10-12	96.50	97.00
Malaysia 05/15 (Mth)	6⅛	15-10	93.25	93.75
Malaysia Apr89/92	7⅛	30-10	99.45	99.85
Malaysia Dec89/92	7⅝	05-12	99.45	99.85
Malaysia 89/93	6⅞	27-02	99.65	100.05
Malaysia 00/05	7⅝	02-12	94.12	94.62
Man Han 99	6⅝	19-10	99.15	99.62
Man Han 96 (Wkly)	5⅞	18-02	97.25	97.75
Mar Mid 00	7⅝	12-09	99.10	99.30
Mar Mid 94	6⅝	09-10	100.14	100.24
Mar Mid 09	7⅝	15-09	100.12	100.22
Mar Mid 96	7⅝	15-09	100.12	100.22
Mellon Bk 96	5⅞	-	100.10	100.20
Midland Bk Perp	7⅝	19-12	101.00	101.10
Midland Bk Perp New	7⅝	18-09	100.72	100.82
Midland Int 92	7⅛	09-12	100.85	100.95
Midland Int 99	7⅝	08-09	100.08	100.18
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	6⅞	23-10	99.98	100.10
Mitsui Fin 96	7⅝	04-09	100.11	100.21
Morgan Grenfell 94	6⅞	14-01	100.38	100.48
Morgan Grenfell Perp	6⅞	26-02	100.15	100.35
Jp Morgan Dec97	71/20	19-09	100.66	100.76
Nat Bk Canada Jul 96	6⅝	09-01	100.16	100.26
Nat Bk Canada 98	7⅝	19-09	100.22	100.32
Nat Bk Detroit 96	7⅝	30-09	100.03	100.13
Nbk Detroit 05	7⅝	18-09	100.00	100.15
Nat Comm Bk 89/94	7	23-12	99.00	100.00
Nat West Perp (A)	6⅝	09-01	101.00	101.10
Nat West Perp (B)	6⅝	11-02	101.00	101.10
Nat West Fin 05	6⅝	20-10	100.60	100.70
Nat West Perp (C)	6⅝	28-11	100.50	100.60
Nat West Fin Perp	7⅝	13-11	101.13	101.23
Neste Oy 94	6⅝	27-02	100.80	100.10
New Zealand Aug93	6⅝	19-02	100.23	100.33
New Zealand 01	6⅞	04-02	100.41	100.51
New Zealand 96	7⅝	04-12	100.84	100.94
Nz Steel Dev 92	7⅛	24-12	100.40	100.50
Nordic Int 91	-	12-11	99.70	100.20
Northeast Savings 96	6⅝	09-02	100.40	100.50
Otb 94	7⅝	28-11	100.40	100.65
Otb 95/99	6⅝	14-10	100.35	100.45
Offshore Mining 91	7⅝	04-12	100.38	100.48
Ontc 91/93/96	7⅝	15-09	99.60	99.85
Pirelli 91/94	7⅝	27-02	99.50	100.50
Fnc 97	7⅝	17-09	99.96	100.06
Pk Banken 98/91	7⅝	10-12	99.95	100.15
Queensland 96 May	6.863	12-11	100.14	100.24
Renfe 91	7⅝	29-09	100.20	100.30
Rio 94	6⅝	21-11	99.96	100.06
Rep Bk Dallas 97	6⅝	20-11	97.00	98.00
Rep Ny 09	7⅝	19-09	100.00	100.15
Rep Ny 10	5⅞	14-10	100.05	100.20
Rothschilds 2015	7	09-01	95.00	96.00
Rbc 05	6⅝	15-09	100.20	100.30
Rbc 85	7⅝	08-09	100.72	100.82
Rbs Perp	7⅝	11-12	100.85	100.95
Saitama 91/93	7⅝	05-12	100.40	100.50
Santa Barbara Dec 95	7⅝	18-09	100.02	100.12
Santa Barbara Aug96	6⅞	13-11	100.04	100.14
Sanwa Int Fin 92	6⅝	19-02	100.20	100.30
Scandi Fin Apr93	7⅝	15-10	99.75	100.50
Scandi Fin Dec93	7⅝	23-12	99.50	99.70
Scotland Int 92	7⅝	25-09	100.28	100.38
Sec Pacific 97	6⅛	21-11	99.85	99.95
Sec Pacific 92	7	02-10	99.62	100.12
Shearsons Lehman 96	-	08-01	99.76	100.06
Sfe Int 89	7⅛	03-12	99.90	100.20
Sfe Int 91	7⅝	16-12	99.75	100.25
Soc Gen Tranche 1 96	-	15-03	100.08	100.18
Soc Gen Tranche 2 96	-	15-03	100.10	100.20
Soc Gen May94	7⅝	18-09	100.09	100.19
Soc Gen Nov94	7⅝	07-11	100.95	101.05
Soc Gen 97	7⅝	18-09	100.18	100.28
Spain 2000	7.238	17-12	100.31	100.41
Spain 92/97	6⅝	27-02	100.14	100.24
Spain 05 (Mthly)	6	22-09	99.97	100.07
Spain 99	7⅝	28-11	100.24	100.34
Sparbankernas 91	6.663	23-01	100.05	100.15
Stand Chart 94	6⅝	08-01	100.24	100.34
Stand Chart Mismatch	6⅞	05-01	98.50	99.00
Stand Chart Perp 3	7.238	04-12	100.74	100.84
Stand Chart Perp	7⅝	07-11	100.72	100.82
St Bk Victoria Jul95	6⅛	23-01	99.81	99.91
Sumitomo Tst 92/94	6⅞	13-02	100.30	100.40
Sundsvallsbanken 92	7⅛	12-09	99.85	100.10
Sweden 03	7⅛	05-12	100.96	101.01
Sweden 90/95	6⅞	12-01	100.29	100.34
Sweden 92/05 (Mthly)	6	13-10	99.83	99.93
Sweden 89/99	6⅝	28-11	100.24	100.29
Toyo Kobe 97 (Cap)	6⅝	27-12	99.80	100.00
Tokyo 92/94	7⅝	20-11	100.24	100.34
Takugin 92/94	7⅝	18-09	100.20	100.30
Takugin 97 (Cap)	7⅛	09-10	100.00	100.20
Texas Commerce 97	6⅝	25-11	92.00	97.00
Tokai Asia 94/99	7⅝	12-12	100.44	100.54
Tordeer 92	6⅞	17-02	100.27	100.37
Toyo Tst 92/99	6⅞	16-12	100.57	100.67
Ub Norway 91	7.218	21-11	99.20	100.00
Ub Norway 99	6⅝	23-02	99.50	100.00
Utd Kingdom 90/92	6⅞	07-10	100.45	100.50
Vereinwest July 91	6.538	23-01	100.20	100.30
Warburg Cap Bv 06	7⅛	02-01	100.35	100.45
Wells Fargo Sept 97	7⅛	29-09	99.97	100.07
Wells Fargo 92	5.975	-	99.78	99.86
Wells Fargo 00	6⅛	15-09	99.80	99.50
Wells Fargo 94	6⅞	08-09	99.60	99.70
Wells Fargo Feb 97	6⅛	13-11	100.02	100.12
Wells Fargo 97 (Cap)	6⅝	15-10	99.00	99.50
Wells Fargo Jul93	6⅞	07-11	100.10	100.20
Woodside Finance 97	6⅝	25-10	99.96	100.06
Woodside Finance 97F	5⅞	28-11	100.20	100.30
World Bk Perp	6.912	14-09	99.65	100.15
World Bk 89/94	5.74	-	97.57	99.67
Yokohama 91/94	7⅛	02-10	100.20	100.30
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	6⅝	19-11	99.80	100.00
Zentralsparkass 91	6⅝	15-01	100.80	100.50

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey Nat 93 Gb	10.03	22-10	99.86	99.91
Abbey Nat 92 Gb	10⅛	15-10	99.78	99.83
Alliance + Leic 93Gb	10	28-11	100.00	100.05
Alliance + Leic 94Gb	10.08	23-10	99.73	99.78
Anglia 97 Gb	10⅝	14-10	100.05	100.10
Anz Bkg 97 Gb	10⅝	14-11	100.46	100.56
Bk Montreal 94 Gb	10	29-09	100.05	100.15
Bk Nova Scotia 00 Gb	[illegible]	31-10	99.90	100.05
Bk Tokyo 92/96 Gb	[illegible]	24-11	100.10	100.40
Bq Indosuez 91 Gb	9⅝	21-11	100.36	100.46
Belgium 94 Gb	10⅛	10-10	100.24	100.34
Brad + Bing Apr93 Gb	10⅛	03-10	100.00	100.05
Bristol + West 92 Gb	10⅛	22-10	100.03	100.08
Britannia 93 Gb	10⅛	08-10	100.05	100.10
Citicorp 97 Gb	9.975	19-09	99.00	99.30
Citicorp 82/91 Gb	9⅝	11-11	99.58	99.68
Ccme 96 Gb	10	24-09	100.25	100.35
Cr Foncier 00 Gb	10⅛	09-10	100.38	100.48
Cr National 91/95 Gb	9⅝	18-09	100.13	100.23
Denmark 93 96 Gb	10⅛	25-11	100.45	100.55
Ferrovie 95 Gb	7⅛	29-10	100.07	100.17
Halifax 92 Gb	10⅛	07-10	99.72	99.77
Halifax 96 Gb	9⅝	30-11	100.02	100.07
Halifax 94 Gb	9⅝	06-11	99.93	99.95
Lsi 94 Gb	10⅝	15-10	100.12	100.22
Ireland 93 Gb	10⅝	14-11	100.58	100.68
Ireland 96 Gb	9⅝	08-09	100.05	100.15
Leeds Perm 96 Gb	9⅝	15-09	99.97	100.02
Lloyds Euro 96 Gb	10⅛	26-11	100.00	100.10
Midland Bk 01 Gb	9⅝	07-11	99.65	99.75
Mils Mkt Bd 93 Gb	9⅝	26-09	99.80	99.85
Mtg Bk Den 96/99 Gb	10⅝	16-10	100.08	100.50
Mlmi 10 Gb	10⅝	07-11	99.50	100.40
Nat Provincial 96 Gb	10⅝	27-09	99.99	100.04
Nationwide B/S 95 Gb	10⅛	08-10	99.80	99.85
Nationwide B/S 96 Gb	10.225	15-10	99.91	99.96
New Zealand 97 Gb	9⅝	14-11	100.00	100.10
Prudential 95 Gb	9.85	05-09	99.60	99.70
Rbs 05 Gb	10	06-11	99.32	99.42
Sncf 90/93 Gb	10⅛	24-10	100.63	100.73
Stand Chart 96 Gb	9.913	17-11	99.58	99.68
Stand Chart Perp Gb	10	18-09	97.45	97.65
Woolwich B/S 95 Gb	9⅝	19-11	100.02	100.07
Yorkshire 91/94 Gb	10	29-09	99.96	100.06

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 98	4⅝	19-02	99.85	99.38
Bnp 92 (Dm)	4⅝	29-12	100.30	100.40
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4½	27-02	100.51	100.56
Commerzbk 95 (Dm)	4⅝	23-10	99.20	99.40
Cred Foncier 96 (Dm)	4.658	15-01	100.20	100.25
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅝	25-11	100.50	100.55
Eec 92 (Dm)	4⅝	28-02	100.66	100.71
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅝	14-01	100.41	100.46
Midland Intl 98 (Dm)	4⅝	26-09	100.11	100.16
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	25-11	99.30	99.50
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	25-11	100.53	100.58

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7½	12-11	100.10	100.30
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.425	16-10	99.90	100.10
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7⅝	15-10	99.90	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.406	29-10	99.54	100.04
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7⅝	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	7½	30-09	100.01	100.11

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 Yen	4⅝	22-10	99.94	100.04
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	4⅝	27-02	100.06	100.16

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Paris Commodities

Sept. 1

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,197	1,185	1,195	1,205	−12
Dec	1,185	1,178	1,186	1,204	−2
Mar	1,227	1,205	1,226	1,230	−12
May	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,260	−12
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,288	1,295	−2
Oct	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,330	−5
Est. vol.: 1,030 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,801 lots. Open interest: 23,009					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	1,470	1,460	1,450	1,475	+16
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	1,520	+6
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,550	−2
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,565	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,590	Unch.
Est. vol.: 14 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 9 lots. Open interest: 169					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	2,226	2,140	2,216	2,240	+16
Nov	2,300	2,200	2,285	2,298	+17
Jan	2,260	2,240	2,270	2,290	+30
Mar	2,229	2,180	2,190	2,210	+10
May	2,175	2,175	2,170	—	+15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,280	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,280	—	−20
Est. vol.: 200 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 181 lots. Open interest: 984					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Saudi Oil Output Said to Rise 60%

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Saudi Arabian oil output soared 60 percent the last two weeks of August as clients took advantage of last-minute discounts that ended Sunday, but production is likely to be significantly lower this month, sources in the oil industry said Monday.

The sources estimated that Saudi production jumped to between 7.4 million and 7.7 million barrels per day at the end of the month, up 60 percent from midAugust levels of 4.6 million to 4.8 million.

They said it appeared that Saudi output would fall by more than 2.5 million barrels a day in early September as an agreement approved by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries goes into force.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides Toward the 50-Cent Deutsche Mark

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar fell to six-year lows in Europe Monday as markets reacted to Friday's report of an unexpected surge in the U.S. trade deficit in July to $18 billion.

Dealers said the dollar, undermined by continuing signs of U.S. economic weakness, was now likely to fall through the 2-Deutsche-mark level this week.

In London, the U.S. currency ended at 2.0240 DM, down 1.15 pfennigs from Friday's European close, and at 153.83 yen, down 1. It also fell to 6.6350 French francs from 6.6750 and to 1.6330 Swiss francs from 1.6435.

The British pound rose only slightly on the dollar's weakness, to $1.49 from $1.4870.

Dealers said the dollar's decline came on extremely quiet trading, reflecting a market thinned out by the long U.S. Labor Day weekend. But many said they expected Tuesday to be more lively as U.S traders re-enter the market.

"Traders in the U.S. may well shake things up tomorrow," one London dealer commented. "They went home square on Friday and are armed with considerable ammunition to fire into the market."

A string of U.S. economic statistics are due out this week. Construction spending and factory orders for July are scheduled to be released Tuesday, with August auto sales due out on Thursday.

But dealers said the most important will be Friday's unemployment figures for August. Any pick-up in U.S. economic activity would be reflected in the manufacturing-jobs component of the report, analysts said.

Meanwhile, dealers said sterling was set for further declines amid a gloomy outlook for the British economy. Prospects for firmer oil prices were not expected to give any relief to the pound.

"Oil prices are only working to the detriment of sterling," a dealer said. "They weigh it down when falling, but won't carry it with them when prices rebound."

The pound, shaky overall, ended in London at a record closing low of 3.0150 DM, down 1.45 pfennigs from Friday.

The South African rand gained about 1 U.S. cent from Friday's London close, ending at 40.15. Dealers said the currency was buoyed throughout the day by stronger gold prices and the weak dollar.

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.0281 DM, down 2½ pfennigs from 2.0520 at the Friday fixing, and at 6.6480 French francs in Paris, down nearly 8 centimes from the previous fixing.

The U.S. currency closed in Zurich at 1.6345 Swiss francs, down from 1.6445 there on Friday.

In precious-metals trading, platinum was fixed at $638 an ounce in London Monday afternoon, a six-year high, and dealers said that markets remained strongly bullish.

"By rights, it ought to be tailing off, but there's no sign of that so far," a London dealer said.

Gold was fixed at $391.75 an ounce in London, up from its Friday close of $384.70. Dealers said activity was light with New York closed for Labor Day, but noted that the upward trend for metals was likely to continue when full trading resumes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Elsewhere, Poland devalued its currency, the zloty, by 17.6 percent against the dollar. Officials said the move, which takes the zloty to 200 to the dollar from 159, was an attempt to boost the nation's exports.

Together with a 13.5-percent devaluation last February, Poland's currency has dropped 31.1 percent in value this year.

The move should "increase the profitability of exports and promote more rational imports," the official news agency PAP said.

The zloty exchange rate is set weekly by the central bank, Narodowy Bank Polski, and is influenced by movements of a basket of nine currencies.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.0240	2.0350
Pound sterling	1.4980	1.4870
Japanese yen	153.825	154.70
Swiss franc	1.6330	1.6430
French franc	6.6350	6.6780

Source: Reuters

Germany's RWI Sees Higher World Growth

Reuters

ESSEN, West Germany — The economies of Western industrialized countries are likely to grow by an average 3 percent in 1986 and 1987 after 2.8 percent in 1985, a West German economic research institute, RWI, said Monday.

RWI based its forecast on expectations of stable exchange rates and oil prices of around $15 a barrel.

Pat Langan

Trading proceeds at a leisurely pace on the floor of the Dublin Stock Exchange.

DUBLIN: *Market Awaits 'Big Bang' With Trepidation*

(Continued from first finance page)

computer nearby, each a concession to the volatility of markets in the 1980s. But the chief means of communication is chalk applied to huge blackboard on the side of the room.

One by one, a caller shouts out the names of securities: "Clondalkin. Edenderry. Ryan Hotels. Waterford Glass." Responses are duly noted. The brokers, who generally remain behind their desks, contribute in a low-key fashion: "I'll give 16;" "Hibernia. I'll give 130." At the end of the half-hour session, the new prices are conveyed to brokerage houses around town on a "blower," a special telephone that makes 16 calls simultaneously.

One Dublin broker, who considers face-to-face contact valuable in gauging the market, fears that the instant communication resulting from Big Bang will eliminate the callover. "There's nothing you can do about it," he said. "If you're going to deal by television screen, that's it."

Stockbrokers in Ireland work under constraints unknown to their British counterparts. Because of currency controls, it is illegal for Irish residents to buy foreign stocks without special permission.

Exceptions are made for institutions and for capital that was invested in Britain before the controls took effect in 1978. Dublin is under strong pressure from the European Community to remove the constraints.

Brokers in Dublin admit that circumventing the controls is relatively easy. A potential investor can, for instance, pry money out of his banker by producing a bogus invoice for an allowable overseas purchase, such as a luxury car or yacht. And one way to get around the limits on bank withdrawal is to maintain multiple accounts.

Irish brokers are very aware of world currency fluctuations, which are often to the detriment of the unglamorous Irish pound. Both the currency controls and the pound's fluctuating value grew out of Ireland's entry into the European Monetary System in 1979. Because Britain declined to join, the move ended a 153-year link between the Irish and British pounds.

The 1973 amalgamation merged the London market with British provincial exchanges and the Irish market. Patrick Gowran, general manager of the Irish Stock Exchange, said the merger "has served us because of the economies of scale. We have the facility of tapping the strength, the technology of the U.K."

Mr. Gowran noted that the Irish exchange also belongs to the EC's stock exchange committee, which is developing better techniques for trading information. He believes that Ireland is in a good position to take advantage of the move toward a worldwide 24-hour exchange.

"We're very close to the world centers here," he said. "And, I suppose, being the kind of people we are, we're very alert to world trends."

Local conditions will limit the impact of the Big Bang in Ireland. Mr. Gowran noted, for instance, that jobbers have not been a part of Dublin's "order-driven, broker-to-broker market."

And, as with foreign influences of the past, the effect on Ireland will be somewhat delayed. Oct. 27, the day that Big Bang hits London, is a bank holiday in Ireland.

TOURISM: *Summer of '86*

(Continued from first finance page)

tion. "That money won't be made up again, and the situation for 1987 is still uncertain."

Tour operators agree that it takes one to two years to recover from massive group cancellations. "The large organized groups won't come back until their confidence is restored. And they usually plan a trip three or four years in advance," said Donald Swinnard, an official with the British Association of Travel Agents.

For now, optimists are predicting a modest surge in U.S. visitors this fall, which is not normally high season for Americans. The New York office of the ticket agents Edwards & Edwards said a number of customers who canceled London theater tickets last spring were reserving tickets for the fall.

"Tickets for 'Cats' loosened up earlier this summer, but now things are sold out," said Barbara Vaccaro, general manager of Edwards & Edwards in New York.

And hotels are starting to fill up in some cities. "Our overall year will show an April-May hiccup, but bookings between now and Thanksgiving are very full," said Giles Shepard, group chairman for the Savoy Group, which includes London's Savoy Hotel and the Berkeley.

Yet this autumn reprieve seems mainly limited to the British Isles, where tourism had bounced back to near last year's record levels by late July. And even the beneficiaries are uncertain whether it can fully compensate for a bad summer.

In its latest report, the International Air Travel Association in Geneva predicts an overall loss of at least $500 million for international airlines this year. Last year, IATA's 120 international members had a cumulative profit of $600 million, and a profit of $400 million to $500 million was predicted at the start of 1986. But capacity use is expected to drop to 58 percent this year, down four percentage points from 1984. And operating costs are up, despite the drop in fuel price.

"Whether anyone likes it or not, the U.S. is still a major factor in the international air business," said John Brindley, an IATA official.

Travel to the Middle East dropped sharply. And most airlines with North America-Europe routes experienced a 20- to 25-percent drop in passengers in April and May.

The weak dollar managed to blunt the damage to airlines on many Europe-North America routes, as the number of European visitors to the United States grew. Special incentives, such as British Airways' free flights for 5,000 lottery winners in the United States helped, too. The British Tourist Authority credits BA's North American giveaways as a major factor in the mild recovery Britain's tourist industry had in late July and August.

For the shrewd tourist, the summer of '86 will be remembered as the summer of bargains. Hilton International lavishly advertised reduced room rates in hotels in a galaxy of European cities. Other hotels, including Venice's Gritti Palace, provided reductions more quietly.

Many of the beneficiaries were Europeans, who were wooed by most national tourism agencies once it was clear the Americans were not coming.

But few Europeans spend as heavily as Americans. U.S. travelers to Italy spend an average of three times that of other visitors, according to the Italian Tourist Authority. Of the 14.6 million visitors to Britain last year, the 3.3 million Americans spent a quarter of the £6.7 billion ($10 billion) that entered the economy from tourism.

In many ways, the main beneficiaries of the drop in American tourism to Europe have been the Americans who visited.

"In a different year I would never have gotten a hotel reservation here on such short notice," said an American art dealer who was staying in London at Brown's Hotel.

And as one California tourist concluded, "This year it's actually fun to be an American over here. This year they're glad to see us."

London Metals

Sept. 1

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
spot	773.00	774.00	773.00	775.00
forward	760.00	760.50	764.00	765.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
spot	876.50	877.00	875.00	876.00
forward	892.50	893.00	891.00	891.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
spot	848.00	848.50	850.00	851.00
forward	869.00	871.00	870.00	872.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
spot	272.00	272.50	270.00	271.00
forward	273.50	274.00	272.00	273.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
spot	2570.00	2530.00	2555.00	2565.00
forward	2568.00	2578.00	2590.00	2595.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
spot	346.00	347.00	343.50	345.00
forward	354.50	355.50	351.50	352.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
spot	540.00	550.00	540.00	550.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Sept. 1

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	117.80	115.80	117.40	117.60	116.20	116.40
Dec	123.80	123.80	124.60	126.80	124.40	126.00
Mar	139.60	137.80	138.60	139.00	138.80	139.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	143.20	143.80	142.40	143.00
Aug	148.60	148.60	148.20	149.00	148.00	149.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	152.00	153.40	152.00	153.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	154.00	159.00	New	—
Volume: 1,433 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,502	1,493	1,490	1,494	1,485	1,486
Dec	1,560	1,548	1,550	1,552	1,547	1,548
Mar	1,596	1,588	1,589	1,590	1,585	1,586
May	1,613	1,606	1,608	1,610	1,597	1,599
Jly	1,625	1,615	1,622	1,623	1,608	1,609
Sep	1,640	1,633	1,636	1,638	1,624	1,627
Dec	1,657	1,657	1,654	1,656	1,644	1,645
Volume: 3,304 lots of 10 tons						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	2,335	2,270	2,330	2,335	2,215	2,220
Nov	2,383	2,320	2,380	2,384	2,265	2,270
Jan	2,350	2,300	2,345	2,348	2,245	2,250
Mar	2,275	2,230	2,255	2,260	2,195	2,200
May	2,255	2,230	2,230	2,240	2,175	2,185
Jly	2,255	2,215	2,240	2,253	2,195	2,205
Sep	2,260	2,260	2,250	2,260	2,210	2,220
Volume: 7,722 lots of 5 tons						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	132.25	130.50	131.50	131.75	131.25	131.50
Oct	138.25	135.50	137.25	137.50	135.75	136.00
Nov	142.00	139.50	141.00	141.50	139.25	139.50
Dec	143.75	143.00	144.00	145.50	142.75	143.00
Jan	145.50	145.50	146.00	147.00	145.00	145.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	140.00	147.00	135.25	144.25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	128.00	138.00	133.00	136.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	140.00	132.00	139.75
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	140.00	132.00	141.50
Volume: 1,174 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Eurobonds Again Rise, But Sterling Floaters Slip

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds closed mainly higher Monday, marked up in quiet, largely professional, trading after late gains on Friday, dealers said.

The gains on Friday were caused by news of a record $18.04-billion U.S. merchandise-trade deficit for July, dealers said.

However, dealers said prices of sterling-denominated floating-rate notes slipped Monday, pushed down by the heavy volume of new issues launched over the past few days.

Fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds generally closed ⅛ to ½ point higher, as three borrowers took advantage of the firm tone to launch new issues.

In the primary market Monday, Halifax Building Society launched a £300-million, two-tranche issue of 10-year floating-rate notes, one paying eight basis points above the one-month London interbank offered rates and the second paying eight basis points above six-month Libor.

Meanwhile, in the fixed-rate dollar sector, Metlife Funding Inc. launched a $150-million, 7¼-percent bond issue due 1996 at 101. Dealers said the issue, which closed at a discount of around 2, was generously priced, yielding about 85 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury securities.

Denmark launched a $120-million, partly paid, 7¼-percent, 10-year bond issue priced at 101⅛. Of the issue price, 21⅛ is due this month, and the balance in March, the lead manager, Goldman Sachs International, said.

H.J. Heinz Co.'s issue of $75 million of 7½ percent, 10-year bonds accompanied by four-year warrants exercisable into identical bonds saw strong demand. The bonds closed well inside total fees at a discount of about 1¼, and the warrants quickly moved to a premium, closing at around 25 to 28.

Taiwan May Ease Limits On Investment Abroad

Reuters

TAIPEI — Businessmen in Taiwan are being urged to invest abroad to help cut the country's foreign exchange reserves, now at a record $34.5 billion, an Economics Ministry official said Monday.

The official said the ministry proposed to relax qualifications for local companies seeking approval for overseas investment projects.

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Asian Commodities

Sept. 1

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	388.10	387.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	390.00	389.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	393.80	393.00
Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.				

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Oct	175.25	175.75	175.00	175.50
RSS 1 Nov	175.25	175.75	New	—
RSS 2 Oct	172.50	174.50	New	—
RSS 3 Oct	170.50	172.50	New	—
RSS 4 Oct	165.00	167.00	New	—
RSS 5 Oct	161.00	163.00	New	—

Source: Reuters

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1 September 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Fund		Quotation
AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	247.64
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	903.45
-(d) Conbar	SF	1471.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1328.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1601.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1403.00
-(d) Grebar	SF	1138.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1863.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1135.54
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1086.62
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	204,172.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	170.40
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.68
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.48
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.14
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	18.28
-(w) Interequity N. Amer Offer	$	11.50
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	18.93
-(w) Diverbond	SF	97.80
-(w) FIF-America	$	19.66
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	25.43
-(w) FIF-International	$	15.99
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	30.73
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	134.52
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	234.76
-(d) Indosuez USD (MMLF)	$	1089.94
-(w) IPNA-3	$	
BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.905*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$	12.38
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf	$	1.561
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£	15.72
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.272
-(w) Brit Gold Fund	$	0.690
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	17.17
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$	2.613
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.227*
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$	$	12.14
-(w) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.509
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.941
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
-(d) $ Money Market	$	10.56
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	24.15
-(w) $ Bond	$	11.24
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	27.53
-(w) Global Equity	$	13.05
-(w) Global Bond	$	10.38
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	10.56
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	63.08
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	34.45
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
-(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1104.99
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1064.84
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1041.83
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	504.50
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	109.45
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	114.60
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	134.51
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	109.69
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	11,081.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	141.75
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	155.82
-(d) Canasec	SF	564.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	78.75
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	125.75
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	107.12
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1162.90
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1094.98
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1129.27
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	103988.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	147.25
-(d) Ussec	SF	776.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	196.75
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	197.50
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$	147.39
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	23.04*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	8.49
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$	146.11
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	115.29
	$	13.03
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	107.68
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	69.87
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2562.69
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-+(d) Concentra	DM	40.37
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	81.93
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier :0534-36331		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.28 Offer	$	13.699
(d) Cap.: Bid $ 15.75 Offer	$	16.243
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.5397
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.0022
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4978
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0764
-(w) Long Term	$	29.51
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	16.22
-(w) F&C European	$	28.28
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	49.59
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	57.46
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	102.26
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	18.91
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	102.45
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	98.50
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	13.32
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	12.67
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	134.80
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	44.27
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund S/S	$	12.12
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	62.50
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	18.11
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	238.96*
-(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	24.90
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	55.27
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	7.65
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	98.20*
-(w) Gold Income	$	9.17
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	5.39
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.27
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
& CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
-(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.005
-(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.025
-(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.075
-(d) Yen Deposit	Yen	506.9
-(d) Sw Fr. Deposit	Sfr	5.089
-(d) N. American	$	1.49
-(d) Japan	$	3.72
-(d) Pacific Basin	$	2.22
-(d) International growth	$	2.24
-(d) British	£	1.63
-(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.18
-(d) Internatl High Income	$	1.21
-(d) Yen Convertible bond	Yen$	2689
-(d) European Fund	£	1.64
-(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.10
CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.		
-(d) Growth Portfolio	£	1.12
-(d) Income Portfolio	£	1.06
-(d) Balance Portfolio	£	1.09
GEFINOR FUNDS.		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	714.04
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	192.99
-(w) State St. American	$	205.93
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	152.59
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	184.90
-(w) GAMerica Inc	$	210.88
-(w) GAM Australia Inc	$	122.21*
-(w) GAM Beacon Hill Inv.		
-(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	141.97
-(w) GAM Boston II Inv		
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	21.61
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$	10.82
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	155.94
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr	1016.48
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$	107.50
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc	$	109.08
-(w) GAM International Inc	$	210.14
-(w) GAM Japan Inc	$	257.28
-(w) GAM North America Inc	$	149.60
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc		129.50* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum		134.55 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	254.61
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.		163.10 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.		129.60 p
-(w) GAMrint	$	130.15
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	95.47
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust		227.00
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	153.76
-(w) GAMtrends Inc	$	117.47
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc	$	102.60
-(w) GAMut Inc	$	104.43
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	288.61
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc	$	140.53
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	124.75*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Sec.	$	114.67*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	106.25*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen	10,892*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	107.03*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	112.65*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr	1,041.44
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	22.19
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	15.34
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$	16.80
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	8.32
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	22.21
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	23.36
-(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.48
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	19.39
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.05
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd	$	16.64
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	58.01
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	22.38
-(w) G.T. Japan Smll Co Fd	$	77.78
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	26.20
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	16.95
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O Box 2622, Tel 41 31 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.11
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	28.01
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	16.14
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	11.92*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	28.25
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.13
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	38.40
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$	17.85
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	42.30
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	54.40
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	7655
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	25,118
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	11.76
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	122.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	151.30
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	195.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	299.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	129.75
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	173.30
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$	16.63
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	108.75
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	164.57
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	16.61
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	13.06
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.64
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	19.65
-(w) Pound Sterling	£	12.31
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.89
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	11.71
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.67
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	10.73
-(w) European Currency	ECU	11.68
-(d) Belgian Franc	BF	103.44
-(w) French Franc	SF	8.88
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Beleggingen	$	34.70
PARISBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	111.55
-(w) ECUPAR	ECU	1140.97
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1273.29
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	95.60
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1299.72
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	103.007*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1138.66
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	92.87
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	17.98
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	179.95
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	12.64
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	136.66
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.29
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	9.61
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	104.22
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	13.68
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	23.17
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	40.30*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	13.47
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$	31.77
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	14.12*
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid.$ 9.61*Offer	$	10.25*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid.$ 9.76 Offer	$	10.41
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.58 Offer	$	6.85
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.57 Offer	$	6.84
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 1.0362 Offer	$	1.09
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	30.79
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	42.49
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	456.00
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	146.55
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	123.63
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	128.52
-(d) Intervalor	SF	83.75
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	1517.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	112.01
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	112.47
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	420.50
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	78.75
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	121.87
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11468.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.51
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	11.98
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	11.22
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	19.20
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	15.11
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	13.43
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	12.35
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd	$	10.46
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	64.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	224.40
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SFr	137.00
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	198.00
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	205.00
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	218.50
-(d) Globinvest sh.	SFr	110.50
-(d) SFr-Invest bonds	SFr	209.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	219.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr	928.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	42.20
-(d) Unifonds	DM	35.00
-(d) Unirak	DM	89.90
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	117.40
Other Funds		
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund	$	34.82
(w) Actirolssance	$	107.43
-(r) Actilnance Intl	$	994.99
(w) Activest Intl	$	14.34
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	274.68
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1022.44
(r) Ariane	$	2534.13
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	28.53
( ) Australia Fund	$	8.53
(b) Bloo Saudi Bond Fund	$	163.02
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	130.45
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	90.30
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$	10.32
(w) Citadel Fun	$	1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$	184.43
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2693.59
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	100.27
(r) COMETE	$	990.51
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	16.80
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	50.25
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	191.39
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	13,027
(w) D.G.C.	$	140.28
-(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1209.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM	1097.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide (v) Tst	$	18.17
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$	1504.07
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	13.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$	49.01
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	49.38
(w) ECU Multiplacement	Ecu	1019.05
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	71.30
(d) Esprit Sicav	$ECU	1029.28
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	21,833.90
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$	1125.74
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF	FF	98.90
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	202.75
(w) Forexfund	$	8.97
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	61.85
(d) Fondilalia	$	76.42
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	45.58
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	15.47
(d) Governm. Sec. Funds	$	84.18
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	200.02
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.91
(w) Hestia Funds	$	131.64
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1785.88
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd	SF	143.00
(r) ILA-IGB (31/07)	$	9.53
(r) ILA-IGS (31/07)	$	10.38
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	10.79
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1,019.71
(d) Interfund SA	$	34.81
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	316.10
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	24.57
(d) Investo DWS	DM	71.88
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	15.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	44.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	208.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	235.55
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$	10,608.42
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd	$	28.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	178.59
(d) Korea Growth Trust	$	16.27
(w) Leicom	$	2095.94
(d) Leverage Cap Hold.	$	236.74
(d) Liquibaer	$	1451.00
(w) Luxfund	$	126.72
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fd.	$	40.65
(m) Meteore	Y	138,416.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$	14,394.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$	72.47*
(w) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	12.38
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	7700.38
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	214.47
(b) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$	1103.88
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$	2002.58
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$	42.405
(m) Permal Secc. Opp	$	1135.62
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1425.31
(r) Pleiades	$	1454.86
(r) Prirao fund	DM	51.31
(r) Pri-Tech	$	999.58
(w) Quantum Fund N.V	$	10,527.32
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2849.00
(d) Rente Plus	FB	50163
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1176.44
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd	$	208.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	189.45
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	15.80
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	884.02
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	28.95
(w) Target Fund	$	911.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	74.71
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	142.26
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	194.97
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	191.33
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	59.36
(w) Turquoise Fund	$	184.29
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$	2557.64
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$	1670.32
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1074.04
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	70.30
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1464.63
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1351.10
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	122.54
(d) US Federal Securities	$	11.17
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	13.74
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	17.47
(c) World Fund S.A.	$	19.20

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; ≈ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

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هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Prices 1-for-4 Issue At 350 DM Per Share

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Monday that it had set a price of 350 Deutsche marks ($170) per nominal 50-DM share on its first issue of nonvoting preference shares.

The 300-million-DM issue of nonvoting preference shares, approved in July, is expected to raise 2.1 billion DM in cash. VW said in a prepared statement that the preference shares would be entitled to a dividend from Jan. 1.

VW announced last month that it had set a 1-for-4 ratio on the rights issue. The subscription period will run from Sept. 19 to Oct. 3.

The preference shares pay a dividend on ordinary shares plus a 1-DM premium, with a cumulative preference dividend of 2 DM.

The company has said that the share issue is aimed at strengthening the company's financial base and that it reflects VW's growing business volume in recent years.

The company has said that the federal government and the state of Lower Saxony, which each hold 20 percent of VW, will not exercise their right to participate in the issue.

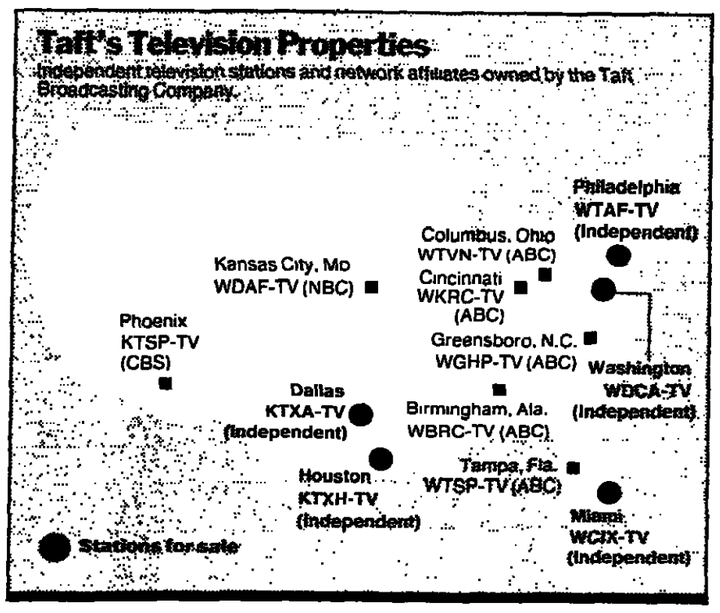
VW has said that the shares to which the authorities would have been entitled under subscription rights will be broadly distributed later in a way that will not upset market trends.

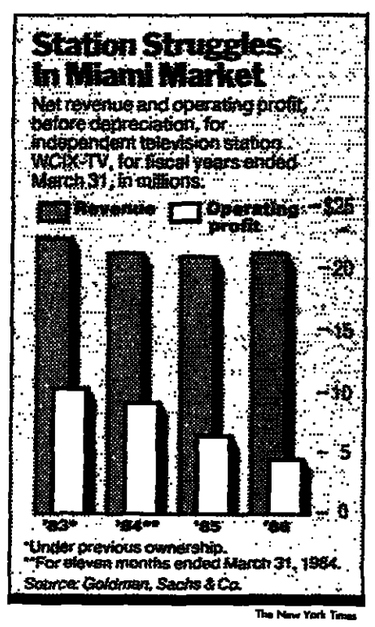
The federal government has announced plans to sell its share in VW as part of a privatization program. Lower Saxony has said it wants to retain its stake, and that it would participate in any increase in ordinary share capital.

The issue price was revealed after the close of the Frankfurt Bourse on Friday.

The 300-million-DM issue raises VW's nominal capital to 1.5 billion DM. The company retains authorized but unissued capital of 300 million DM for ordinary shares, but a spokesman said VW was unlikely to tap the bourse for it in the near future.

The chairman of VW's managing board, Carl Hahn, said in July that the company expected net profit for 1986 to match the record net of 595.7 million DM set in 1985, with vehicle deliveries returning to the record 1979 level of 2.5 million units.





The New York Times

In U.S., Picture Grows Darker for Independent TV

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago, independent television stations in the United States were beaming a bright picture. With a bigger share of television advertising dollars and improved ratings, they were giving the networks more of a run for their money than ever.

But as more and more entrepreneurs tried to get a piece of the action, television advertising in general started to level off. Since then, the rising number of new independent stations and the sluggish ad revenues have combined with an unexpected rise in the cost of programming to dampen the outlook for many of the nation's 260 independents.

Nowhere is that clearer than in the financial data for several of the five stations recently put up for sale by Taft Broadcasting Co. At WCIX-TV in Miami, for example, profits have dropped to $4.6 million from $10.4 million in four years as advertising revenues flattened and the costs of programming and promotion soared.

Taft also faces problems in Dallas and Houston because of a general depression in the markets and increased competition from newer stations.

"The problems are more intense for independent stations than for network affiliates," said Dennis Leibowitz, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp.

"There are not the same programming cost pressures on affiliates," he noted, "because they get the bulk of their programming from the networks. And the addition of a new independent in a market that already has several is much more severe on independents than affiliates."

The high programming budgets of the networks allow them to attract at least two-thirds of the audiences, leaving the independents to divide the remainder.

Only one of the stations Taft is selling, WTAF-TV in Philadelphia, had seen consistent growth in its operating profits. For the rest, results have been weak over the past several years.

For example, WCIX saw its operating profit before depreciation plummet nearly $6 million between fiscal 1983 and the fiscal year that ended March 31. Revenues, which totaled $22 million in 1983, fell slightly over the same period.

"The station had undoubtedly suffered from increased competition and increased program costs since Taft bought it," said Howard Stark, an independent television station broker who sold Taft the Miami station in 1983. "It is one of the most competitive stations in the market."

WCIX has several things going for it, however. It is a VHF station, which means that it is better placed on the dial and a stronger signal. And it is still the leading independent in Miami in market share, the number of homes with viewers watching television.

Nevertheless the station is facing increased competition: Three independents have come to Miami in the past five years.

As a result of increased competition, key cost factors have escalated at WCIX. Independent stations, which cannot depend on the networks for their programming, have to bid heavily for outside shows, particularly reruns of old network series.

The bidding has become so competitive that at WCIX, programming costs jumped to $7.7 million in fiscal 1986, from $4.4 million in fiscal 1984.

The other major cost increase has been in expenditures on promotion and publicity, which rose to $1.2 million last year from $620,300 in fiscal 1984.

"There are simply more stations than the market can support," said a broadcast executive who asked not to be named.

"The stations are still making money," he said. "The problem is that the value of the station has declined in terms of absolute numbers. It might have been worth $80 million or $90 million. Now it is worth $40 million or $50 million."

The best performer of the stations Taft is selling is WTAF-TV in Philadelphia, where operating profits climbed to $11.6 million in fiscal 1986 from $5.6 million in 1982.

That was despite an increase in programming costs to $13 million from $6.7 million in that period.

The added costs were more than made up by increased advertising revenue, which climbed from $17 million to $40 million from 1982 to 1986.

Another factor helping WTAF is that there has been only one new independent station in Philadelphia in recent years.

Early last year, there were 214 independents nationwide, compared with 260 today. In addition, there are fewer shows available for reruns these days: Unless a series lasts at least three years, there are an insufficient number of episodes to sell to the independents.

As a result, stations are willing to pay top dollar for network hits.

The slowdown in the inflation rate also has hurt independents, said David Londoner, an analyst with Wertheim & Co. The independents did particularly well through 1984 because programming was bought for five-year periods at fixed costs, and inflation increased revenues and profit margins.

But now, Mr. Londoner said, "programming costs are more competitive and independents are not getting the inflation boost on the revenue side."

The total value of the five Taft stations, which include an independent station in Washington, was estimated at $297.5 million by one broadcasting analyst.

COMMODITIES

U.K. Group to Promote Wider Futures Investing

By David Axtell
Reuters

LONDON — Investment in commodity and financial futures funds by British investors, now restricted by the tax situation, may be in for a revival, according to fund managers and accountants.

Such investment through offshore funds was hurt in January 1984 when gains became taxable as income, often at very high rates, rather than as capital gains, they said. The legislation was modified in the 1985 budget, provided that the funds were operating on "recognized futures exchanges," which comprised all the British ones but not those overseas, the sources said.

A similar situation prevails in the United States, and British fund managers would welcome an agreement between Britain and the United States to recognize each other's futures exchanges.

With such issues in mind, 50 leading City of London institutions have established the Association for Futures Investments. The AFI said it would aim to promote and protect the interests of those using futures, forward or options markets in conjunction with collective investment plans.

The AFI committee chairman, David Anderson, said, "We are trying to persuade the legislators, regulators and tax authorities to be fair in order to allow this business to develop in London and make us competitive with the U.S. and other financial centers."

"In a well-regulated environment there is not much difference between a properly run futures fund and any other type of unit trust or collective investment scheme," Mr. Anderson said.

"Inherently futures markets are no more volatile than stock markets. If money management is based on modern portfolio theory and proper financial principles, then the risks in futures funds can be reduced to an acceptable level," he said.

He said the AFI would meet with officials of the Department of Trade and Industry to clarify points in this month's departmental consultative document, which envisions wider investment by authorized unit trusts, including futures.

It will meet with the Securities and Investments Board, the new regulatory body under the proposed financial services bill, and discuss tax anomalies with the revenue authorities, he said.

Mr. Anderson is chairman of E.D. & F. Man International Ltd., whose offshore futures-trading company, Mint Ltd., has been a leading public futures fund since it started in January 1983. In the 12 months to June 30, 1986, Mint Ltd.'s shares rose to a record high of $21.76 from $13.47, Man said.

The Mint family of funds includes Mint Guaranteed Ltd., which guarantees the return of original capital investment. Man plans in October to introduce Mint High Income Ltd., aimed at British investors and designed to achieve more favorable tax treatment.

AFI sources said a well-regulated futures investment industry manages about $3 billion in the United States, compared with a maximum of $30 million in Britain.

Mark King, director of G.W. Joynson & Co., said he hoped the clarification of tax and legal issues would lead to growth in Britain's futures investment industry.

Joynson is broker and adviser to an offshore managed trust with a low risk factor called "stronghold." This is a computer-based technical trading system, and investors' interests are protected by trustees. It runs a similar system aimed at British investors, dealing only in U.K. commodity markets.

Several sources said the AFI would be expected to clarify the position of syndicates or joint ventures, which have provided an alternative to British futures investor wanting to avoid prohibitive taxes.

LME Brokers Seek Order To Liquidate Tin Council

Reuters

LONDON — Eleven brokers on the London Metal Exchange are seeking a court order to liquidate the International Tin Council as the first step toward repayment of debts, the brokers said Monday.

In October, the ITC buffer stock ran out of cash to support the price of tin, which has since dropped by nearly £5,000 ($7,500) a metric ton to £3,700. The ITC is reckoned to owe the brokers about £400 million. Banks also have large claims against the ITC.

Britain's Lloyds Bank Files in U.S. To Acquire Up to 29.9% of Standard

Reuters

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC has applied to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board for permission to buy up to a 29.9-percent stake in Standard Chartered PLC, a Lloyds spokesman said Monday.

He said the application was meant "to keep Lloyds' options open with regard to Standard," but would not elaborate. The acquisition of a major stake in Standard would require U.S. approval because of Standard's ownership of Union Bank of California.

Lloyds itself has just completed the sale of its Lloyds Bank California unit for $263 million to Sanwa Bank Ltd. of Japan.

A Lloyds' takeover bid for Standard failed in July. Under U.K. merger rules, it must wait 12 months to renew its bid unless it reaches an agreement with Standard or another party makes a bid.

Industry sources said Lloyds appeared to be readying a standby bid in the event that Standard's new directors move to break up the bank or mount some other type of offer for it. Any such action would permit Lloyds to mount a new offer for Standard.

Lloyds's £1.3-billion ($1.95-billion) takeover attempt was unexpectedly thwarted at the last minute when three Far East investors acquired stakes in Standard that proved sufficient to block the offer.

Sir Y.K. Pao of Hong Kong took an almost 15-percent stake; Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat, a Malaysian, purchased 5.3 percent, and the Australian investor, Robert Holmes à Court, bought 6.4 percent.

All three have since joined Standard's board.

Chairmen Are Replaced At France's 2 Steel Firms

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The chairmen of France's two government-owned steel groups, Usinor and Sacilor, resigned at board meetings Monday and were replaced by a single executive administrator.

Francis Mer, 47, chairman of Cie. de Saint-Gobain's pipes and engineering division, replaced Claude Dollé at the head of Sacilor and René Loubert at the head of Usinor, company officials reported. His appointment is expected to be officially announced after a French cabinet meeting Wednesday, they said.

The changes were the first major ones in the steel industry made by the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and were part of a series of changes among executives of nationalized groups.

Michel Hug, chairman of the state-owned coal group Charbonnages de France, also resigned Monday, and the executive board named Bernard Pache, the former head of the French aluminum company Pechiney, to replace him.

Several other heads of state companies and banks were replaced in July in line with government plans to denationalize 65 companies by 1991.

Sacilor and Usinor, with a combined work force of 110,000, together had losses of 8.8 billion francs ($1.3 billion) in 1985 on sales of 85 billion francs. They were expected to eliminate 12,000 jobs this year and to have losses of 3.5 billion francs, according to the latest predictions by the companies' outgoing chairmen.

The changes were based on recommendations made by Jean Gandois, now head of Pechiney, in a government-commissioned report. He called for better coordination of investment in the two groups.

The government has told Sacilor and Usinor that they will not be able to rely on additional subsidies.

Swiss Will Provide More Information In Insider Probe

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss government has approved a U.S. request for more information in an insider-trading investigation of Ellis AG, a Zurich-based brokerage house, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Monday.

The additional information was requested by the United States last month, said the spokesman. It was the second successful information request by the United States in the case.

Last December, the Swiss supreme court rejected appeals by three Ellis customers and cleared the way for other documents to be turned over to the United States.

Claude Dreifuss, one of Ellis' owners, said at the time that he expected six or seven documents to be turned over, and said further court action was not expected to be taken by the customers.

In a court filing, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission said that it has tied Ellis to the purchase of stock and options in more than 40 U.S. companies before takeover announcements involving the companies.

The SEC complaint has been widely described as one of the largest such cases ever, with estimates of illegal profit reaching $40 million. Two Ellis clients have already pleaded guilty in the case.

Voest Said to Plan Layoffs for 10,000

Reuters

VIENNA — Voest-Alpine AG plans to lay off more than a quarter of its 38,000 workers in a restructuring plan aimed at halting losses, it was reported Monday on Austrian television.

Voest, which posted a loss of 11.75 billion Austrian schillings ($814.8 million) last year, is scheduled to announce a restructing plan on Tuesday. The television report said the plan calls for 10,000 layoffs by 1990, the date by which the steel, engineering, electronics and trading group hopes to return to profitability. Voest previously had announced plans to eliminate 2,400 administrative jobs by 1988 to cut costs in that area by 15 percent.

Osterreichische Industrieverwaltung, the state holding company, had asked Voest's board to submit a restructuring plan by the end of August. In July, Voest forecast a 4.2-billion-schilling loss for 1986. Its deputy general manager, Claus Raidl, said last week that the figure would be bigger, although he declined to predict a specific amount.

COMPANY NOTES

Boral Ltd. of Australia reported net profit of 161.36 million Australian dollars ($98 million) for the year ended June 12, a 37.2-percent increase from 117.64 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to 1.97 billion dollars from 1.59 billion. Boral announced a one-for-four bonus issue to shareholders registered on Sept. 26.

Boots Co. has accepted applications for 142.7 million shares, or 77.5 percent of the 184.2 million shares offered to shareholders at 205 pence ($3.08) a share. The new ordinary shares not applied for by shareholders will be sold on the market.

Cathay Pacific Airways has converted into a firm order an option to purchase a Boeing Co. 747-200 cargo jet. The plane, using Rolls-Royce engines, is expected to cost $100 million.

Ferruzzi Finanziaria of Italy has pledged not to acquire more than 23.7 percent of S. & W. Berisford PLC while Ferruzzi's bid is being investigated by Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Ferruzzi also pledged not to exercise voting rights on more than 15 percent of any class of Berisford shares during the investigation.

Honda Motor Co. is expected to displace Toyota this year as the No. 1 foreign seller of cars in the United States, Time magazine said. It said Honda expected to sell 650,000 cars in 1986 — nearly 6 percent of the U.S. auto market. Toyota expects to sell 630,000 cars, it said.

Hooker Corp. has lodged a 750-million-dollar ($455-million) claim against New South Wales over the cancellation of a contract with Hooker and Harrah's Hotels & Casinos to build a casino-hotel complex. The Australian state canceled the 610-million-dollar contract after what it said was an adverse police report on the partners.

Saab-Scania AB of Sweden may launch a new version of its Saab SF-340 turbo-prop airliner. A company spokesman said that a decision on whether to go ahead with such a program would be made in 1987. A new version would have a capacity of 40 passengers, compared with the current 35-seat model.

Sanyo Shokai Ltd., Japan's leading maker of coats, said Monday it had set up a subsidiary in Oneonta, New York, to combat the yen's appreciation against the dollar and rising U.S. trade barriers to Japanese textile exports. Sanyo Shokai owns 75 percent and Mitsui & Co. the rest of the new company. The company is capitalized at $1.2 million.

Showa Line Ltd. said it and its main banks have basically agreed to defer principal payments for part of its loans outstanding over 1½ years from Sept. 1, in light of the shipping recession. A company spokesman declined to disclose the amount of the payments, but newspapers put the total at around 20 billion yen ($128 million).

Sunshine Pacific Ltd., based in Australia, said the company's Hong Kong subsidiary, Crusader Investment Ltd., would soon acquire a substantial overseas asset. Lee Ming Tee, chairman of Sunshine, did not give details but said Crusader would be used as an international venture-capital arm for Sunshine.

Toshiba Corp. and Thomson Grand Public, a home-appliance division of Thomson Group, will set up a joint venture in October to produce microwave ovens in France. Thomson will own 51 percent of the new company, Cefemo, which is capitalized at about 25 million francs ($268 million).

Yorkshire Television Holdings PLC's offer of about 8.2 million ordinary shares has been oversubscribed by 51 times.

Korean Air Buys Boeing Jets

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. announced Monday it had received a $400-million order from Korean Air Lines for three 747-400 jets. The planes are scheduled for delivery in April 1989.

Lufthansa to Washington

United Press International

BONN — Lufthansa, West Germany's national airline, has won approval from the United States to extend passenger service to Washington, the West German Transportation Ministry announced Monday. The airline, which for decades had sought permission to fly to Washington, is expected to start service next April.

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New Issue These Bonds with Warrants having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. September 1986

BHF-BANK Finance (Jersey) Limited
St. Helier/Jersey
DM 150,000,000
6⅜% Bearer Bonds of 1986/1998
with Warrants to subscribe for 300,000 Bearer Shares of
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
Frankfurt (Main) and Berlin
Issue Price: 118%
Subscription Price: DM 523.– per share of DM 50.–

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Crédit Commercial de France
CSFB-Effectenbank	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Leu Securities Limited	Morgan Stanley International
Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Banca del Gottardo	Banco de Bilbao Deutschland Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Indosuez	Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Chase Bank AG
Christiania Bank (UK) Limited	CIBC Limited	Citibank Aktiengesellschaft
Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Limited	Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH	Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DSL Bank Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank	EBC Amro Bank Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG – Vienna
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
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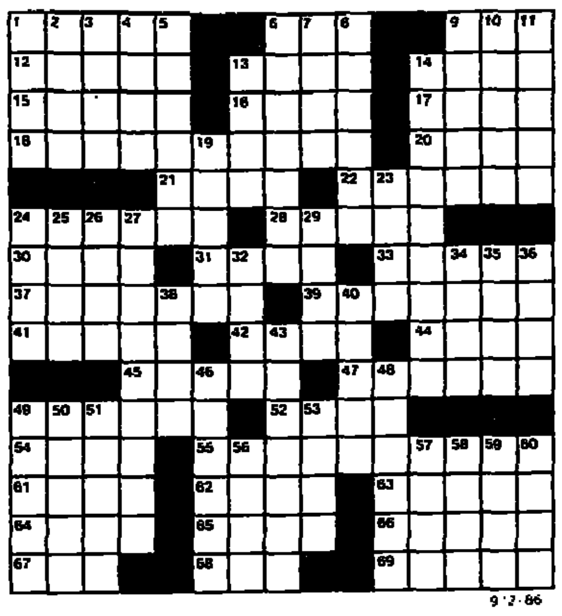
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv	The Nikko Securities Co., (Deutschland) GmbH	Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe GmbH	Orion Royal Bank Limited	Privatbanken A/S
Salomon Brothers International Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Sumitomo Trust International Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken Group	Trinkaus & Burkhardt KGaA	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S. G. Warburg Securities	Wood Gundy Inc.	Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH



9-2-86

ACROSS

1 Greek marketplace
6 —— Vegas
9 One—— time
12 Nomad
13 Lightning unit
14 Urban blight
15 Over
16 Curved molding
17 Little Boy Blue's instrument
18 Senior citizen
20 Yorkshire river
21 Dimension
22 Confined
24 Dangerous fly
28 Laughing
30 Rhine feeder
31 Peggy from Boston
33 Parisian cup
37 Like some homes
39 *Little* or *Texas* follower
41 Part of "Aida"
42 Mulligan ——
44 Patron saint of sailors
45 Mail
47 Campaign topics
49 Jiggs's spouse
52 "Rule, Britannia" composer
54 Car part
55 Submitting to control
61 *Fashion's* Christian
62 Boom's opposite
63 Characteristic
64 Oodles
65 City in Pa.
66 Biblical prophet
67 Uncle from Aberdeen
68 *Squealer*
69 Utopian spots

DOWN

1 Berlin's "He's —— Picker"
2 Waiter for *Godot*
3 Office on the Potomac
4 Journalist Whitelaw: 1837-1912
5 He played Matt Dillon
6 Timber topplers
7 Away from the wind
8 Breastbones
9 Love, Parisian style
10 Trunk
11 Vice President after Humphrey
13 Ruth's second husband
14 Deficits
19 Caroline, to E.M.K.
23 Square column
24 Aids in filing
25 Levantine ketch
26 First name in whodunits
27 *Adolescents*
29 Man or Wight
32 In addition
34 Sea of the Philippines
35 Ornamental pattern in art
36 Topic of Plato's "Symposium"
38 Ruffed lemur
40 Adlai Stevenson's middle name
43 Surveyor's instrument
46 The M in M.P.
48 Be agitated
49 —— *Wildfire*, Scott character
50 Maxim
51 Sphere
53 Assess
56 Enveloping glow
57 A grandson of Jacob
58 Diamond point
59 Claim of a sort
60 Letters from Greece

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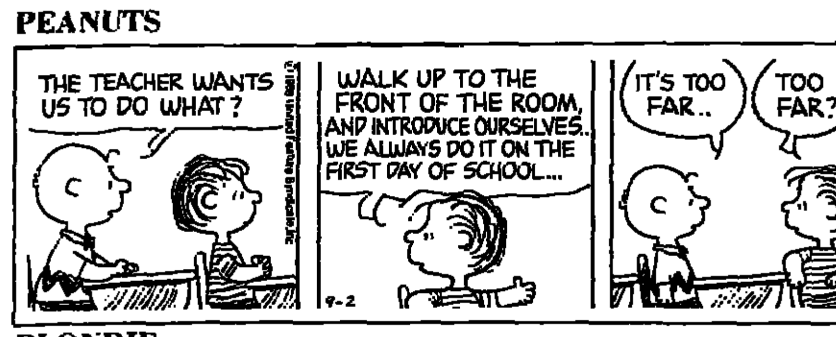
PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE

'HOW COME THEY DON'T HAVE PEAS-ON-THE-COB TOO?'

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

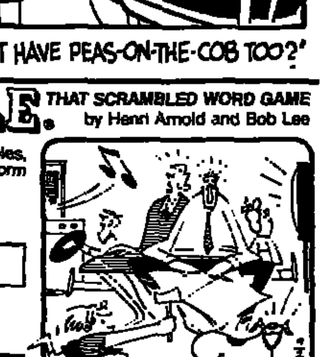
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TCHAB

KORJE

DILQUI

UPVERY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: OAKEN MERGE POSTAL NUMBER
Answer: A person who wakes up to find himself famous may not have this—BEEN ASLEEP

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	26	79	21	70	o
Amsterdam	16	61	8	46	o
Athens	31	88	27	81	fr
Barcelona	23	73	16	61	o
Belgrade	22	72	9	48	cl
Berlin	15	59	11	52	o
Brussels	15	59	7	45	o
Bucharest	26	79	8	46	fr
Budapest	21	70	8	46	cl
Copenhagen	14	57	11	52	o
Costa Del Sol	26	79	22	72	cl
Dublin	19	66	12	54	cl
Edinburgh	18	64	9	48	fr
Florence	27	81	15	59	fr
Frankfurt	15	59	6	43	o
Geneva	21	70	6	43	fr
Helsinki	13	55	7	45	o
Istanbul	27	81	20	68	cl
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	fr
Lisbon	28	82	17	63	fr
London	15	59	10	50	r
Madrid	27	81	14	57	fr
Milan	25	77	13	55	fr
Moscow	15	59	12	54	o
Munich	16	61	5	41	cl
Nice	24	75	17	63	fr
Oslo	16	61	8	46	cl
Paris	20	68	8	46	cl
Prague	14	57	6	43	o
Reykjavik	10	50	7	45	fr
Rome	27	81	14	57	cl
Stockholm	15	59	6	43	o
Strasbourg	17	63	6	43	o
Venice	26	79	13	55	fr
Vienna	18	64	10	50	o
Warsaw	16	61	11	52	cl
Zurich	17	63	—	45	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	32	90	15	59	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	29	84	19	66	cl
Tel Aviv	34	93	23	73	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	14	57	4	39	r
Sydney	23	73	9	48	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	st
Beijing	25	77	18	64	o
Hong Kong	34	93	28	82	sh
Manila	30	86	24	75	sh
New Delhi	36	97	26	79	fr
Seoul	32	90	19	66	r
Shanghai	28	82	22	72	r
Singapore	29	84	23	73	o
Taipei	34	93	26	79	fr
Tokyo	31	88	24	75	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	28	82	22	72	cl
Cairo	34	93	21	70	fr
Cape Town	13	55	10	50	fr
Casablanca	26	79	19	66	fr
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	28	82	23	73	o
Nairobi	24	75	13	55	r
Tunis	31	88	22	72	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	28	82	20	68	cl
Lima	19	66	15	59	o
Mexico City	24	75	11	52	cl
Rio de Janeiro	22	72	17	63	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	59	9	48	pc
Atlanta	24	75	16	61	r
Boston	26	79	14	57	fr
Chicago	28	82	14	57	fr
Denver	27	81	14	57	pc
Detroit	26	79	13	55	fr
Honolulu	33	91	24	75	fr
Houston	32	90	24	75	st
Los Angeles	27	81	17	63	pc
Miami	32	90	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	24	75	17	63	pc
Montreal	22	72	10	50	fr
Nassau	34	93	25	77	fr
New York	26	79	16	61	fr
San Francisco	26	79	14	57	fr
Seattle	22	72	12	54	pc
Toronto	22	72	7	45	fr
Washington	26	79	17	63	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19 — 8 (66 — 46). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 8 (64 — 46). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 16 (82 — 61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 26 — 17 (79 — 63). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21 — 9 (70 — 48). ROME: Fair. Temp. 28 — 15 (82 — 59). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18 — 7 (64 — 45). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32 — 28 (90 — 82). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). SEOUL: Stormy. Temp. 31 — 19 (88 — 66). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31 — 26 (88 — 79). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 31 — 22 (88 — 72).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 1

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	583	587
ACF Holding	350	350
Aegon	105	106.20
Akzo	158.30	157.10
Ahold	95.20	95.40
Amev	75.30	75.70
A'Dam Rubber	11	11
Amro Bank	106.50	106.60
BVG	235.50	237
Buehrmann T	218	219
Calland Hldg	70	20.30
Elsevier-NDU	228	224
Fokker	74.80	74.50
Gist Brocades	51.50	52
Heineken	186	183
Hoogovens	73	77
KLM	44.50	44.80
Naarden	90	91
Nat Neder	85.10	85.60
Nedlloyd	175.50	174
NMB	229	228.50
Oce Van der G	543	538
Pakhoed	63	63.20
Philips	55.10	55.50
Robeco	95.40	95.70
Rodamco	135.40	135.40
Rolinco	85.90	86.10
Rorento	50.50	50.50
Royal Dutch	207.40	206.50
Unilever	512.50	514
Van Ommeren	36.20	36.40
VMF Stork	29	28.50
VNU	335.50	336

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 294.79
Previous : 294.78

Brussels

	Close	Prev
Arbed	2430	2430
Bekaert	11300	N.Q.
Cockerill	135	134
Cobepa	4700	4600
EBES	4785	4770
GB-Inno-BM	8450	6350
GBL	3195	3190
Soc Generale	2970	3000
Gevaert	5930	5900
Hoboken	7400	7500
Intercom	3820	3815
Kredietbank	17400	16500
Petrofina	8970	8990
Solina	11075	11100
Solvay	7780	7800
Traction Elec	5900	5740
UCB	8610	6800
Unerg	2950	2945
Vieille Montagne	5930	5930

Current Stock Index : 3852.58
Previous : 3835.42

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev
AEG	334.50	333
Allianz Vers	2505	2480
Altana	414	412
BASF	283.50	280
Bayer	315	311
Bay Hypo bank	654	648
Bay Vereinsbank	591.50	585
BBC	326	333
BHF-Bank	535	533
BMW	645	644.50
Commerzbank	349	348.50
Conti Gummi	334.50	336.50
Daimler-Benz	1329.5	1322
Degussa	476	465
Deutsche Babcock	296	292
Deutsche Bank	842	839
Dresdner Bank	451.50	448.50
Harpener	318	319
Henkel	449.90	446.50
Hochtief	1300	1300
Hoechst	282	280
Hoesch	157.20	152.50
Horten	237.80	233
Hussel	650.20	655
IWKA	320	320
Kali und Salz	318.50	325
Karstadt	462	463
Kaufhof	519.10	519
Kloeckner HD	207.50	206
Kloeckner Werke	82	81.50
Krupp Stahl	150	151
Linde	763	765
Lufthansa	191	192
MAN	228	233
Mannesmann	195	194.50
Muench Rueck	3400	3370
Nixdorf	698.50	689.80
PKI	981	970
Porsche	1078	1080
Preussag	189.50	190
PWA	257.50	263.50
RWE	222.50	222.20
Rheinmetall	415	410
Schering	633	623
SEL	464	463
Siemens	709	707
Thyssen	162	162
Veba	299.50	298
Volkswagenwerk	527	512.80
Wella	797	797

Commerzbank Index : 2121.70
Previous : 2095.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev
Bk East Asia	17.40	17.40
Cathay Pacific	5.45	5.45
Cheung Kong	24.20	24.40
China Light	16.20	16
Green Island	8.20	8.25
Hang Seng Bank	33	33.25
Henderson	2.575	2.575
China Gas	16.10	16
HK Electric	9.55	9.65
HK Realty A	11.40	11.50
HK Hotels	34	34.50
HK Land	6.30	6.35
HK Shang Bank	6.90	6.95
HK Telephone	11.40	11.60
HK Yaumatei	3.325	3.325
HK Wharf	8.10	8.15
Hutch Whampoa	33.75	33.75
Hysan	0.72	0.72
Jardine	16.2	16
Jardine Sec	14.80	14.70
Kowloon Motor	9.05	9.15
Miramar Hotel	3.30	3.30
New World	6.60	6.60
SHK Props	14.80	14.80
Stelux	2	2.025
Swire Pacific A	13.40	13.70
Tai Cheung	2.025	2.05
Wing On Co	1.44	1.44
Winsor	8.15	8.15
World Int'l	2.575	2.625

Hang Seng Index : 1903.02
Previous : 1913.00

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	1775	1800
Anglo American	6525	6400
Anglo Am Gold	32500	32500
Barlows	1935	1925
Blyvoor	2325	2250
Buffels	11000	10675
De Beers	3785	3250
Driefontein	7000	6925
Fregold	5150	5000
GFSA	5600	5525
Harmony	4625	4550
Hiveld Steel	690	690
Kloof	3400	3300
Nedbank	555	550
Rusplat	5580	5600
SA Brews	1350	1350
St Helena	5550	5350
Sasol	745	745
Welkom	3550	3400

Composite Stock Index : 1883.00
Previous : 1857.00

London

	Close	Prev
AA Corp	$13¼	$12⅞
Allied-Lyons	358	343
Anglo Am Gold	$66⅛	$65
Ass Brit Foods	318	316
Asda-MFI Gp	152	150
Barclays	522	524
Bass	750	740
B.A.T.	423	415
Beecham	420	416
Blue Circle	551	556
BOC Group	336	337
Boots	221	218
Bowater Indus	323	323
BP	653	660
Brit Telecom	204	208
Brit Aerospace	518	508
Britoil	133	131
BTR	315	315
Burmah	410	408
Cable Wireless	342	344
Cadbury Schw	178	177
Charter Cons	268	263
Commercial U	305	303
Cons Gold	522	502
Cookson Group	478	473
Courtaulds	272	269
Dalgety	300	300
De Beers	682	655
Driefontein	$14⅜	$13⅞
Fisons	630	626
Free St Ged	$10⅝	$10¾
GEC	186	186
Gen Accident	874	872
GKN	282	282
Glaxo	9 61/64	990
Grand Met	408	403
GRE	874	872
Guinness	350	345
GUS	14⅝	14⅝
Hanson	194	195
Hawker	512	517
ICI	10 29/32	10 49/64
Jaguar	522	515
Land Securities	333	325
Legal General	278	273
Lloyds Bank	472	467
Lonrho	211	207
Lucas	551	534
Marks and Sp	218	216
Metal Box	183	183
Midland Bank	577	567
Nat West Bank	572	557
P and O	515	515
Pilkington	418	418
Plessey	188	194
Prudential	909	894
Racal Elect	182	184
Randfontein	$73½	$71
Rank	507	504
Reed Intl	250	246
Reuters	518	510
Royal Dutch	60 5/60	37/64
Rover	40	40
RTZ	624	612
Saatchi	735	730
Sainsbury	414	417
Sears Holdings	125	122
Shell	936	926
STC	146	144
Std Chartered	709	709
Storehouse	360	348
Sun Alliance	722	714
Tate and Lyle	588	585
Tesco	410	408
Thorn EMI	502	497
T.I. Group	473	477
Trafalgar Hse	298	298
THF	155	149
Ultramar	148	143
Unilever £	19	19
United Biscuits	248	240
Vickers	411	403
War Loan 3½ £	38⅜	38⅝
Woolworth	675	660

F.T.30 Index : 1322.70
Previous : 1311.90
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1672.80
Previous : 1668.90

Milan

	Close	Prev
Banca Comm	28995	28370
Cigahotels	4900	5101
CIR	14900	14650
Cred Ital	3650	3630
Eridania	5201	5010
Farmitalia	15550	15258
Fiat	16149	15980
Generali	167900	168800
IFI	31730	31200
Italcementi	77850	77700
Italgas	3501	3499
Italmobiliare	139900	140400
Mediobanca	281400	289850
Montedison	3740	3640
NBA	4330	4428
Olivetti	18270	18220
Pirelli	5665	5645
RAS	65600	65250
Rinascente	1270	1250
SIP	3960	3912
SME	2620	2329
Snia	6000	5970
Standa	14000	13990
Stet	5445	5339

MIB Current Index : 1869
Previous : 1855

Paris

	Close	Prev
Air Liquide	771	775
Alsthom Atl.	388	385
Av Dassault	1470	1410
Bancaire	1383	1385
BIC	651	648
Bongrain	2010	1999
Bouygues	1445	1445
BSN-GD	4370	4430
Carrefour	3500	3500
Chargeurs	1440	1400
Club Med	650	651
Darty	3805	4030
Dumez	1575	1589
Elf-Aquitaine	346	348
Europe 1	1069	1060
Gen Eaux	1302	1311
Hachette	2900	2905
Lafarge Cop	1465	1475
Legrand	4460	4500
Lesieur	1085	1088
l'Oreal	3685	3670
Martell	1495	1490
Matra	2691	2690
Merlin	3449	3400
Michelin	3510	3560
Moet Hennessy	2328	2398
Moulinex	77	76.30
Occidentale	1065	1068
Pernod Ric	1095	1095
Perrier	795	778
Peugeot	1205	1249
Printemps	650	632
Radiotechn	979	926
Redoute	2060	2045
Roussel Uclaf	1735	1727
Sanofi	767	766
Skis Rossignol	1359	1340
Telemecan	3300	3310
Thomson CSF	1702	1712
Total	482	485

CAC Index : 412.50
Previous : 412.00

Singapore

	Close	Prev
Cerebos	3.86	3.96
Cold Storage	3.78	3.66
DBS	7.95	7.90
Fraser Neave	8.45	8.35
How Par	3.24	3.18
Hume	2.32	2.18
Inchcape	2.33	2.33
Lum Chong	0.975	0.98
Malayan Banking	4.68	4.34
OCBC	8.20	8
OUB	3.08	3.08
OUE	2.74	2.74
Shangri-la	3.30	3.26
Sime Darby	1.56	1.53
S'pore Airlines	7.85	7.60
S'pore Land	5.70	5.35
S'pore Press	8.30	8.15
S Steamship	1.72	1.69
St Trading	3.58	3.48
UOB	4.30	4.26
United Overseas	1.49	1.49

Straits Times Ind Index : 853.19
Previous : 838.48

Stockholm

	Close	Prev
AGA	189	195
Alfa Laval	340	342
Asea	345	348
Astra	680	685
Atlas Copco	209	211
Beijer	165	167
Boliden	188	190
Electrolux	291	296
Ericsson	225	229
Esselte	580	570
Fermenta	125	N.A.
Handelsbanken	440	448
Pharmacia	210	215
Saab-Scania	710	700
Sandvik	164	168
Skanska	167	173
SKF	303	314
SwedishMatch	355	361
Volvo	388	399

Affaersvaerlden Index : 685.90
Previous : 701.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev
ACI	3.55	3.55
ANZ	5.04	4.95
BHP	7.60	7.86
Boral	4.27	4.10
Bougainville	2.75	2.70
Coles Myer	4.68	4.68
Comalco	2.25	2.30
CRA	6.06	6
CSR	2.76	2.73
Dunlop	3.49	3.48
Elders Ixl	4.87	4.85
ICI Australia	2.38	2.38
Magellan	1.50	1.45
MIM	1.80	1.77
Nat Aust Bank	5.40	5.34
News Corp	24.20	23.80
N Broken Hill	2.20	2.25
Poseidon	2.90	2.90
Old Coal Trust	1.66	1.65
Santos	3.85	3.85
Thomas Nation	3.10	3.02
Western Mining	3.42	3.43
Westpac Banking	4.70	4.60
Woodside	0.89	0.88

All Ordinaries Index : 1209.00
Previous : 1193.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev
Akai	385	401
Asahi Chemical	883	900
Asahi Glass	1190	1200
Bank of Tokyo	918	915
Bridgestone	660	670
Canon	932	971
Casio	1250	1260
C Itoh	906	879
Dai Nippon Print	1880	1850
Daiwa House	1700	1630
Daiwa Securities	2400	2200
Fanuc	6350	6450
Fuji Bank	1730	1780
Fuji Photo	2740	2780
Fujitsu	945	980
Hitachi	975	1000
Hitachi Cable	990	995
Honda	1180	1220
Japan Air Lines	10000	10100
Kajima	1370	1300
Kansai Power	3580	3580
Kawasaki Steel	260	260
Kirin Brewery	1610	1580
Komatsu	510	503
Kubota	431	450
Kyocera	3870	3820
Matsu Elec Inds	1520	1560
Matsu Elec Works	1730	1630
Mitsubishi Bank	1730	1700
Mitsubishi Chem	818	822
Mitsubishi Elec	475	485
Mitsubishi Heavy	608	606
Mitsubishi Corp	1340	1300
Mitsui and Co	790	795
Mitsukoshi	1260	1250
Mitsumi	1300	1350
NEC	1810	1870
NGK Insulators	812	820
Nikko Sec	2100	1990
Nippon Kogaku	934	945
Nippon Oil	1060	1030
Nippon Steel	245	247
Nippon Yusen	575	540
Nissan	623	655
Nomura Sec	3370	3200
Olympus	1010	1030
Pioneer	1910	2010
Ricoh	815	829
Sharp	899	940
Shimazu	1040	1060
Shinetsu Chemical	915	931
Sony	3150	3240
Sumitomo Bank	2290	2220
Sumitomo Chem	422	415
Sumitomo Marine	1190	1100
Sumitomo Metal	196	198
Taisei Corp	898	850
Taisho Marine	1120	1050
Takeda Chem	2240	2150
TDK	3330	3450
Teijin	725	660
Tokio Marine	1880	1730
Tokyo Elec Power	6510	6460
Toppan Printing	1510	1520
Toray Ind	713	710
Toshiba	635	451
Toyota	1560	1610
Yamaichi Sec	1980	1990

Nikkei 225 : 18820.75
Previous : 18533.68
New Index : 1543.88
Previous : 1526.73

Zurich

	Close	Prev
Adia	7250	7300
Alusuisse	590	590
Autophon	7775	7825
Bank Leu	3840	3840
Brown Boveri	1610	1640
Ciba Geigy	3560	3550
Credit Suisse	3800	3810
Electrowatt	3375	3475
Interdiscount	5350	5450
Jacob Suchard	8150	8225
Jelmoli	3870	3850
Landis Gyr	1910	1910
Moevenpick	6550	6550
Nestle	8500	8500
Oerlikon-B	1730	1745
Roche Baby	11125	11250
Sandoz	1735	1720
Schindler	3250	3775
Sulzer	570	580
Survelliance	6000	6740
Swissair	1420	1430
SBC	570	547
Swiss Reinsurance	3060	3080
Swiss Volksbank	2630	2635
Union Bank	5830	5860
Winterthur	6925	7000
Zurich Ins	3390	3475

SBC Index : 648.80
Previous : 648.80

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend

Toronto *Aug. 29*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
3810	Abti Prce	$22¾	22½	22¾	
1617	Acklands	$20	19½	19½	
7115	Agnico E	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
1000	Agra Ind A	$15½	15½	15½	
27215	Alt Energy	$12¼	11¾	11¾	
5776	Alta Nat	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
600	Algoma St	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
49735	A Barick	$18¾	18¼	18½	
13816	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
28483	BCED	335	325	325	+ 5
48	BCED A	35⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
1300	BP Canada	$31	31	31	+ ½
13488	Bank BC	290	280	290	+ 5
23159	Bank N S	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
1500	Baton	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
27408	Bonanza R	145	135	140	—10
200	Bralorne	150	150	150	
745	Bramalea	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
1700	Brenda M	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
16042	BCFP	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
59060	BC Res	128	125	125	— 1
11150	BC Phone	$28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
100	Brunswk	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2695	Budd Can	$41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
27532	CAE	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
700	CCL A	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
4350	CCL B f	$17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
14130	Cad Frv	$32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
12300	Campeau f	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
6350	C Nor West	$16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
860	C Packrs	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
14900	C Tung	$6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
100	CGE	$94	94	94	
60730	CI Bk Com	$17¾	17½	17⅝	— ½
80008	C Tire A f	$14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
100	C Util B	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
7146	Cara	$10	9¾	10	
350	Celanese	$16	16	16	
5	Celan 175 p	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
1317	Centrl Tr	$21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
100	CHUM	$62½	62½	62½	+1½
21710	Cineplex	$20	19⅞	20	
5200	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
77950	CDistb B f	$6½	6½	6½	
11590	CTL Bank	$11¼	10⅞	11	
12700	Conwest A	$8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
7400	Coseka R	105	98	98	— 2
16000	Conron A	$18	18	18	
2500	Crownx	$28⅛	28	28	— ½
10500	Czar Res	140	140	140	— 1
4996	Denison A p	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7496	Denison B f	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
3050	Develcon	345	330	340	+10
17950	Dicknsn A f	$9½	8¾	9½	
4100	Dicknsn B	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
72587	Dofasco	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
50	Du Pont A	$34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
95100	Dylex A	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
200	Emco	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
5825	Equity Svr	475	460	460	—15
300	FCA Intl	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
122237	Fleonbrdge	$17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
8975	Fed Ind A	$16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
20300	Fed Plan	$28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
1200	F City Fin	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
100800	Gendis A	$18½	18½	18¼	+ ⅛
8100	Geac Comp	$6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅛
10700	Goldcorp f	$7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
300	Goodyear	$46	45	46	+ 1
1440	GL Forest	$73¼	73¼	73¼	
100	GI Pacific	$42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
145	Greyhnd	$28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
700	Hawker	$27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
4514	Hayes D	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
6800	Hees Intl	$34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
717	Hollinger f	$23	22¾	23	
6725	H Bay Co	$27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅞
38810	Imasco	$34	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
4200	Indal	$14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
200	Inglis	$20	20	20	
1700	Inland Gas	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	
52400	I Corona a	$21½	21⅛	21½	
42900	Intl Thom	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
18880	Inter Pipe	$40⅞	40½	40⅝	
300	Ipsco	$7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
4450	Jannock	$25⅛	25	25	
296	Kerr Add	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
75026	Labatt	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6700	Lacana	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
600	L Ont Cem	$26⅛	26	26	— ¼
4796	Loblaw Co	$12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
1450	Lumonics	$12½	12⅜	12½	
9300	Magna A f	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
6100	MICC	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
7400	Mclan H K	$19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
4659	Maritimr f	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
50292	Molson A f	$25	24¾	25	+ ¼
56	Molson B	$25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
700	Nabisco L	$38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
31254	Noranda	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
10753	Norcen	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
74894	Nva AltA f	$5½	5	5	
1300	Nowsco W	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
109842	NuWst sb A	28	23	28	+ 4
34700	Oakwood	250	250	250	— 8
64600	Omnibus o	$6⅞	5½	6⅞	— ⅜
4100	Oshawa A f	$21½	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
81540	Pac W Airln	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2831	Pamour	$12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
4408	PanCan P	$27¼	27	27	
1100	Pembina	$14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
2520	Pine Point	$10	9½	10	+ ½
194370	Placer	$28¾	28⅜	28½	— ¼
6500	Que Sturg o	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
4900	Rayrock f	$6½	6½	6½	
4720	Redpath	$24½	24¼	24⅛	— ¼
58030	ReedSt I Sp	$56	55	55⅝	+ ⅜
300	Rogers A	$22½	22	22	—2¼
100	Roman	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
500	Rothman	$37⅝	37¾	37¾	—1¼
2900	Sceptre R	265	260	265	+10
56554	Scotts f	$38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
255247	Sears Can	$12⅞	12⅞	12¾	
2124	SHL Systm	$27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
8148	Selkirk A f	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
41740	Shell Can	$23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
1406	Sherritt	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1175	Slater B f	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
4640	Southam	$22⅞	22	22¾	— ⅛
3954	Spar Aero f	$26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
3894	Stelco A	$21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
22700	Sulpetro	52	51	51	— 1
100	Steep R	265	265	265	—10
227	Teck Cor A	$22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
12224	Teck B f	$23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
6929	Tex Can	$28	27⅞	28	
34900	Thom N A	$30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
71195	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
26640	Torstar B f	$30¾	30¼	30½	
200	Traders A f	$50⅞	50¼	50⅞	— ½
1880	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
8002	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
39427	TrCan PL	$17⅛	16⅞	17	— ¼
18052	Trimac	260	255	255	
11347	Trilon A	$33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
500	Trizec A f	$31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
90550	Turbo	57	55	57	
3011	Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ½
1510	Un Carbid	$14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
2256	U Enterise	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22750	U Keno	$7⅛	7	7	
28350	Versil A f	135	110	135	+10
9100	Vestgron	55	50	55	
54915	Wardair	$18½	17	18¼	+1¼
3800	Weldwod	$20½	20½	20½	
12950	Westmin	$7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
9400	Weston	$31¾	31¼	31¼	— ½
14769	Woodwd A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	

Total sales 15,392,875 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,028.20	3,034.50

Montreal *Aug. 29*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
19709	Bank Mont	$31⅜	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
7075	BombrdrA	$26⅛	25¼	25¼	—1¼
34920	BombrdrB	$27	25¼	26	— 1
1200	CB Pak	$26½	26	26	— ½
96943	Cascades	$17¼	16⅞	17	
1212	ConBath	$24⅝	24½	24½	
286	DomTxtA	$20	19½	20	
5150	MntTrst	$22	22¾	22	+ ¼
37203	NatBk Cda	$26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
18026	Noverco	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26460	Power Corp	$16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
55765	Provigo	$19½	19	19⅛	+ ¼
1600	RollandA	$14½	14	14⅛	
9926	Royal Bank	$32½	32½	32⅛	— ⅜
200	RoyTrstco	$33⅛	33¼	33⅛	
725	SteinbrgA	$41	41¼	41¼	

Total Sales 3,228,407 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,390.95	1,390.44

SCIENCE

IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY, A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

BOOKS

FRANCE, FIN DE SIECLE

By Eugen Weber. 294 pages. Illustrated. $20. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by John Gross

A HUNDRED years ago, the French had already started referring to the epoch in which they were living as the fin de siècle. By the 1890s the term had become commonplace, and where it might originally have implied nothing more than "up to date," the connotations it now carried — they were by no means without their glamour — were those of decadence and moral anarchy. In 1888, Eugen Weber tells us, one of the plays put on in Paris was called "Fin de Siècle." It was a story of shady deals, loose morals and murder. In 1890, when someone founded a weekly called Le Fin de Siècle, the main fare it offered its readers was the lowdown on current financial scandals.

History is partly the story of what happened in the past, partly the story of what people thought was happening, and if Weber himself is far from endorsing the view that things were going from bad to worse at the end of the 19th century, he gives a fair hearing in "France, Fin de Siècle" to those who believed that they were. He is a historian who prefers to work by example and anecdote rather than formula (it is what makes him so readable), and the details in his mosaic of French society stand out too brilliantly to encourage easy generalization.

Still, in the end he comes down on the side of optimism — a cautious and often sardonically modified optimism, but optimism all the same. He underlines the ways in which life was improving for ordinary people at the time, and he tells us that what constantly caught his eye as he surveyed the period was "the discrepancy between material progress and spiritual dejection." Some of this discrepancy can be explained by the fact that the loudest laments about decay tended to come from those who saw social change as a threat to their privileges.

Decadence in its more exotic aspects represents only a small part of Weber's subject, but it provides him with some of his most picturesque pages. He fishes up a fine assortment of satanists, occultists, devotees of strange gods and curious perfumes; he finds space for such refinements of the life of pleasure as the trade in silver-gilt or gold-plated syringes (for injecting morphine) and the fashion for eating strawberries soaked in ether.

Readers today are likely to be far less shocked by the "sins" of the fin de siècle than by what it took for granted in everyday life. France was still a country where, for example, most people had never taken a bath or brushed their teeth. One witness — a countess, no less — recalls that at the age of 17 she had long hair that she could wrap round herself like a mantle. "But these beautiful tresses were never washed. They were stiff and filthy."

Yet "in the perspective of history," writes Weber, "what deserves explanation is not the rigor of the times or their violence, but the attempts made to temper both." Similarly, the bad conditions he describes serve as a yardstick by which you can measure the amount of progress that was already being made. Even though the 1890s was a period of economic depression, the overall record is one of improvement — of a steady amelioration of diet, of widening horizons and higher standards of domestic comfort.

"France, Fin de Siècle" traces these developments graphically and often wittily, with the verve that has helped to make Weber (who teaches at the University of California at Los Angeles) one of the foremost American interpreters of modern French history.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	A	N	T		E	R	O	S		H	A	L	S
C	A	N	O	E		L	E	D	A		O	D	E	A
A	M	O	R	E		A	P	E	R		S	E	A	L
T	E	N	T	H		N	O	R	T	H	E	A	S	T
			H	E	E	D	S		R	E	A	L	T	Y
A	N	S	W	E	R		E	Y	E	R				
L	I	K	E		L	I	D	O		O	S	C	A	R
B	L	U	S	T	E	R		G	E	N	O	E	S	E
S	E	A	T	O		M	A	I	L		U	R	I	S
				U	R	A	L		L	A	T	E	N	T
A	L	S	A	C	E		L	E	A	S	H			
S	O	U	T	H	W	E	S	T		T	E	E	T	H
C	O	P	T		R	A	T	A		R	A	D	I	I
O	K	R	A		A	S	A	P		O	S	I	E	R
T	S	A	R		P	E	R	E		S	T	E	R	E

9/2/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

SHOULD one accommodate oneself to each opponent? Nowadays, everyone says yes and preparation for every game is common.

Consider, however, the game between the Hungarian grandmaster Gyula Sax and the erstwhile challenger for the world championship Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland from the Lugano International Open Tournament. Despite Sax's known virtuosity in a mating attack, Korchnoi defiantly played into this opponent's strength and was splendidly smashed.

For a while, Korchnoi had adopted the Classical Variation, 3. . .N-KB3, with success, but here he returned to his long-time favorite Winawer Variation with 3. . .B-N5.

Moreover, it may be surmised that, after 4 P-K5, P-QB4; 5 P-QR3, his refusal of the main line, which goes 5. . .BxNch; 6 PxB, N-K2, can be traced to his game with Ljubomir Ljubojevic in Linares last year where White got good attacking chances after 7 Q-N4, O-O; 8 N-B3, 9 B-Q3, P-B4; 10 PxPe.p., RxP; 11 BKN5, R-B2; 12 Q-R5!?

In the past, after 5. . .B-R4, the gambit with 6 P-QN4!?, PxQP; 7 N-N5 (or 7 QN4) has held sway, but in the semifinal candidates match between the Soviet grandmasters Andrei Sokolov and Rafael Vaganian in Minsk earlier this year, White had chosen the quiet, positional 6 B-Q2. Sokolov had obtained a slight advantage after 6. . .N-QB3; 7 N-N5, NxQP; 8 NxN, BxBch; 9 QxB, PxN; 10 QxP.

Korchnoi bypassed that by 6. . .PxP; 7 N-N5, BxBch; 8 QxB, N-QB3; 9 P-KB4, NR3. He should have been able to guess that as strong an attacker as Sax would prefer the aggressive 10 N-Q6ch to 10 NxQP, but maybe he thought the Hungarians was following a will-o'-the-wisp.

Rather than 10. . .K-B1, it might have been better to try 10. . .K-K2; 11 N-B3 was thematic, yet Sax could well afford to offer a gambit with 12 B-N5! since 12. . .PxP; 13 PxP, NxP?; 14 NxN, QxN; 15 O-Och, K-N1; 16 Q-B4 (threatening 17 BK8!), Q-K2; 17 R-B2, P-R3; 18 QR-KB1!, N-B4; 19 B-Q3 is powerful, for example, 19. . .B-Q2?, 20 NxB, QxN; 21 P-KN4 wins a piece.

On 13 BxN, Korchnoi could not interpolate 13. . .NxN because 14 BxQP! keeps a clear advantage for White after 14. . .PxB (14. . .N-B4; 15 B-K4, N-K6; 16 NxP just costs Black a pawn); 15 Q-N4.

He had eliminated the outpost knight after 14 NxN, KxN, yet on 15 O-O, the black king was not fully secure and getting real play for the bishop was problematic.

When the bishop was still proving to be a mere ornament after 19. . .B-B5, Sax mounted his mating attack with 20 20 P-N4!

The Hungarian's 24 P-B5! ripped a decisive hole through the black defenses. On 24. . .NPxP, he could have won with 25. . .R-N7ch!, KxR; 26 Q-N5ch, K-B2; 27 Q-B6ch, K-N1; 28 QxPch, K-B1; 29 Q-B6ch, K-N1; 30 NxKBP, forcing mate.

After 24. . .KPxP; 25 Q-N5!, Korchnoi could not rely on 25. . .Q-Q1 because of 26 RxPch!, RxR; 27 QxNPch, K-B1; 28 QxR.

On 27 Q-K6ch, there was no help in 27. . .K-Q1 because 28 RxRP!, RxR; 29 QxRch is annihilating.

But after 27. . .K-B1; 28 Q-Q7!, there was no real defense against the threat of 29 N-K6mate, so Korchnoi gave up.

KORCHNOI/BLACK

SAX/WHITE

Position after 23 . . . R-R1

French Defense

	White Sax	Black Korchnoi		White Sax	Black Korchnoi
1	P-K4	P-K3	15	O-O	P-KB4
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	16	P-QN4	R-K1
3	N-QB3	B-N5	17	NxP	Q-N3
4	P-K5	P-QB4	18	K-R1	B-B2
5	P-QR3	B-R4	19	R-KN1	B-B5
6	B-Q2	PxP	20	P-N4	PxP
7	N-N5	BxBch	21	RxP	P-N3
8	QxB	N-QB3	22	QR-KN1	R-KB1
9	P-KB4	N-R3	23	R-R4	R-R1
10	N-Q6ch	K-B1	24	P-B5	KPxP
11	N-B3	P-B3	25	Q-N5	QR-KN1
12	B-N5	N-B2	26	Q-R6ch	K-K1
13	BxN	PxB	27	Q-K6ch	K-B1
14	NxN	KxN	28	Q-Q7	Resigns

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Witsken, Ranked 84th Worldwide, Eliminates Connors From U.S. Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — It wasn't supposed to happen this way.

Jimmy Connors, the highest-rated U.S. tennis player in the world and the sixth seed at the U.S. Open — which he has won five times — at least should have been in the tournament semifinals. He always is.

Not this time. Todd Witsken, the No. 84 player in the rankings, knocked Connors out of the tournament, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5, in third-round play here Sunday. It was the first year since 1974 that Connors did not make the open's final four.

"Flat as day-old beer," said Connors of his performance on a day in which No. 13 Anders Jarryd of Sweden also was eliminated by unheralded American Gary Donnelly.

"I haven't been flat very often in my career," said Connors. "It was just one of those days. He didn't do anything — he was just keeping the ball in play."

Connors staved off five match points in the third set's final game, but Witsken, 22, clinched the match with a superb backhand drop shot and then by forcing Connors to hit long.

"In the third set, he was doing his best to give it to me," Connors said, "and I wouldn't take it."

Said Witsken, a 6-3, 6-0 loser to Connors in a tournament in Florida last March: "I knew this time I would do better because I was going in to win and do well, rather than just to see what it was like. As for beating him, that's a dream I've been working at for a long time.

"It's strange, because he's near the end and I'm just beginning. I can't really explain how I feel right now because emotions as intense as these are hard to talk about.

"It all got to me in the third set. I was really tight. It's difficult to see the best players when they aren't playing their best tennis anymore."

Witsken, like Donnelly, is in his first open. They joined five other Americans in the final 16, but only Brad Gilbert is seeded (15th).

Ranked 211th, Donnelly eliminated Jarryd, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, certifying that for the third straight open a qualifier made the fourth round.

"I had a goal," said Donnelly. "It was kind of not realistic, but I said I wanted to try to get to the quarters. And I wasn't going to lose because I wasn't going to go for it, like I have in the past."

Tom Gullikson, at 34 the oldest player remaining in the field, lost to Matt Anger. On match point, his forehand down the line was called good by the linesman but was overruled by the chair umpire.

Men's seeds advancing on Sunday were No. 2 Mats Wilander of Sweden, No. 3 Boris Becker of West Germany, No. 7 Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and No. 16 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia.

Wilander beat South African Christo Van Rensburg, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Becker defeated Sergio Casal of Spain, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; Nystrom rallied to down West German Eric Jelen, 5-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2, and Mecir breezed past Eddie Edwards of South Africa, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.

Chris Evert Lloyd, who routed Mary Joe Fernandez, led a surge of women seeds posting two-set victories. They were defending champion Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, over South African Elna Reinach; Czechoslovak Helena Sukova, over Lisa Bonder; West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, over Briton Jo Durie; Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, over Camille Benjamin, and Zina Garrison over Melissa Gurney. No. 14 Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden was extended to three sets before downing Tine Scheuer-Larsen of Denmark. *(AP, WP)*

Adam Stoltman/The Associated Press

Todd Witsken, defeating Jimmy Connors
"It's strange, because he's near the end and I'm just beginning."

Valenzuela Stifles the Mets, 7-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Despite his team's season of errors and injuries, Los Angeles pitcher Fernando Valenzuela can still be counted upon. A leading candidate for the National League Cy Young Award, Valenzuela helped the Dodgers break a four-game losing streak here Sunday with a 7-4 victory over the New York Mets.

Valenzuela, the top winner in the National League, improved his record to 17-9 with his 16th complete game of the year, high in the major leagues. He did it despite allowing nine hits (a few on catchable balls that fell between badly positioned outfielders) and an infield that committed two errors.

"We've had a lot of problems," Valenzuela said. "It's been a topsy-turvy year, but not for me. I pitch the same way all the time. Everything was working good today — my screwball, my fastball, everything."

Loser Ron Darling allowed all seven Los Angeles runs. Reggie Williams drove in three runs, two on a home run that broke a 1-1 fifth-inning tie. The loss was only New York's second in its last 13 games. Los Angeles had lost four straight.

With about six starts remaining, Valenzuela could become the first Dodger 20-game winner since Tommy John in 1977.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Padres 4, Expos 1: In Montreal, Kevin McReynolds and Tony Gwynn drove in two runs apiece to help right-hander Ed Wojna post his first victory of the year.

Phillies 4, Giants 3: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel doubled home a fifth-inning run and broke a seventh-inning tie with his 14th homer of the season, leading the Phillies to their fifth straight victory.

Cardinals 9, Reds 3: In St. Louis, Terry Pendleton tripled, singled twice, drove in two runs and scored three to lead the Cardinals.

Pirates 8, Astros 2: In Houston, Mike Diaz and Jim Morrison drove in two runs apiece to pace Pittsburgh's second straight victory over the Astros.

Braves 4, Cubs 3: In Atlanta, Ted Simmons, batting for pitcher Jeff Dedmon, greeted reliever Lee Smith with a leadoff home run in the ninth to put the Braves past Chicago.

Red Sox 4, Indians 3: In the American League, in Boston, right fielder Mel Hall misjudged Don Baylor's fly ball with two outs in the ninth; it fell in for a single that brought Wade Boggs home with the winning run. The Red Sox had scored three unearned runs in the seventh to tie the game, 3-3.

Blue Jays 7, Twins 5: In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby hit a grand-slam homer to start the Blue Jays to their eighth consecutive victory.

Angels 5, Tigers 3: In Anaheim, California, George Hendrick lined a three-run double just beyond the reach of center fielder Chet Lemon with two out in the eighth to give California its seventh straight triumph — its longest winning streak since May 1983.

White Sox 3, Rangers 1: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk and Tim Hulett singled in first-inning runs and Richard Dotson equaled his career high with 10 strikeouts as the White Sox downed Texas for only the second time in 13 meetings this year.

Royals 6, Brewers 1: In Kansas City, Lonnie Smith went 4-for-5 and Steve Balboni singled, doubled, tripled and had two RBIs in leading the Royals past Milwaukee.

A's 7, Orioles 0: In Oakland, California, José Canseco and Carney Lansford homered to help Joaquin Andujar record his first American League shutout.

Mariners 6, Yankees 2: In Seattle, Jim Presley and Harold Reynolds drove in two runs apiece and Mike Moore racked up 10 strikeouts en route to his ninth complete game of the season. *(AP, UPI)*

As Top U.S. Men Stars Fade, Whither Tennis Itself?

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — It was 15 months ago that Arthur Ashe, then the U.S. Davis Cup captain, stood on a terrace at Wimbledon, surveying the back courts, and asked: "Where is the next McEnroe?"

The subject was U.S. tennis, and Ashe, noting that John McEnroe was entering his late twenties and Jimmy Connors his mid-30s, was wondering what would happen when the two of them slipped out of the top five. "Right now," he said at the time, "there's no one on the horizon who can reach their level."

Nothing has changed. McEnroe's career is in jeopardy, his ranking down to 21. Connors, who turns 34 Tuesday, is hanging on at No. 5 — but has been eliminated from the U.S. Open (he hasn't won a tournament in almost two years). And there is no one else.

Brad Gilbert, Tim Mayotte, Paul Annacone, Aaron Krickstein — the second echelon — are good players, but not great. None has ever so much as reached a grand slam final. McEnroe and Connors have won 15 grand slam titles between them.

When the next computer rankings come out on Monday, Connors will be the only American in the top 10. It will mark the first time since the rankings were instituted that there have not been at least two Americans in the top 10.

As the tennis world gathered here for the open, there was considerable concern about U.S. mediocrity — and it was not just among Americans. "Tennis is run by Americans; it is an American sport in every way," said Mats Wilander, probably the best of the group of top Swedish players. "It's very important that there be top Americans. If not, it will kill the interest in the sport. They can live on McEnroe and Connors for a while longer, but it's important to get someone else soon."

Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, the world's No. 1 player, agreed. "The sport needs Americans, it needs at least one great one," he said. "Tennis is international, but it's also American. I think every aspect of the sport is helped when you have a top American, a guy who has a good chance to win the major tournaments."

As international as the sport has traditionally been, much of the big money that has made the players rich in the past 15 years is centered in this country. Eighteen of the 34 so-called "super series" tournaments are played in the United States. Many of the top sponsors are American. The U.S. television networks pour huge money into the game here and abroad.

There is considerable concern within the U.S. Tennis Association and among players and TV people that, if a new McEnroe/Connors does not emerge soon, that trend will be reversed.

□

"It would be nice if people came out and appreciated what a player was rather than where he was from," said Connors. "But that's not the way it is. You have 20,000 people here, most of them Americans. I think they want to have an American to get behind and pull for. They want to root for one of their own.

"If we get to a point where there are no Americans in the quarters, the semis and the finals, it will be a problem. In fact, it would hurt tennis drastically. I think the entire trend of the '70s, when tennis boomed, could go the other way."

On the women's side, there is no such concern because Chris Evert Lloyd is still winning titles, Martina Navratilova is thought of by many as being American and players like Pam Shriver have always been not far behind.

The next generation's top women players may be Steffi Graf of West Germany and Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, but, again, the U.S. women's situation is not yet comparable to the men's. No American male has won a grand slam title since McEnroe won here two years ago. In fact, in the last three grand slam tournaments, the only American to even reach the semifinals was Johan Kriek, a naturalized South African.

Tennis sponsors would love to see McEnroe-Boris Becker become the next great rivalry. It was Connors-Borg, McEnroe-Connors and McEnroe-Borg that gave the game its greatest drama in the past 10 years. These days, an American almost has to b[illegible] of the package.

The sensitivity of the subject is most noticeable when the second-level Americans are asked if they feel pressured by the void that will be left when McEnroe and Connors are gone. Uncharacteristically, Mayotte snapped: "I'm tired of being asked about that. I think I do plenty for American tennis. Why do people always ask about it?"

Mayotte is 26, Gilbert 25, Annacone 23. By the time McEnroe was 23, he had won three U.S. Opens and two Wimbledons. Connors had won two opens, a Wimbledon and an Australian.

There has been great debate over what should be done. J. Randolph Gregson, the outgoing USTA president, has pushed the national academy concept, similar to those in Europe. Others say better organization is needed. Still others say what it takes is better coaching.

McEnroe has another idea — and a possible answer. "There are more good athletes in this country than any place in the world," he said. "I sit and watch basketball players and go, 'My God, what could these guys do on a tennis court?'

"But tennis costs a lot of money. A lot of the best athletes, a lot of the best black athletes, can't afford to go to the tennis camps, to take tennis lessons, buy the equipment and all. When I retire, whenever that may be, I'd like to start a camp just for kids who can't afford to go to tennis camp or take lessons.

"I want to try to work with the best athletes, regardless of whether they've got money or not. I think when we get the best athletes playing tennis, there'll be plenty of top American players. A camp to help find them is sort of a dream of mine."

Meanwhile, the gap remains. So does the concern. "I don't know what the answer is for them," Wilander said. "But I hope they find someone else soon."

He isn't alone.

Ed Fowler/Reuters-United Press International

After being hit on the wrist by a seventh-inning pitch, Boston's Bill Buckner, bat in hand, started to charge reliever Bryan Oelkers. Umpire Greg Kosc, left, restrained Buckner; when tempers cooled, Jim Rice doubled to tie the game, 3-3. The Red Sox scored in the ninth to defeat Cleveland, 4-3.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Alexander Is U.S. Amateur Golf Titlist

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (AP) — Buddy Alexander took the lead on the 16th hole of Sunday's morning round and never relinquished it in capturing the 86th U.S. Amateur golf championship with a 5-and-3 victory over Chris Kite.

Alexander, the Louisiana State University golf coach, had a 2-up lead after the first 18 holes and survived three consecutive birdies by Kite early in the final round.

Kite, the No. 1 player on Wake Forest's national championship team, lost the second hole of the afternoon round with a bogey, and then put together his string of birdies beginning at the 438-yard, par-4 fourth hole but could get no closer than 1-down.

Mare Estrapade Wins Rich U.S. Race

John Gress/Reuters-United Press International

Estrapade, under Fernando Toro, winning the Arlington Million.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois (AP) — Estrapade, a 6-year-old, took the lead on the turn for home and pulled away to a 4½-length victory Sunday to become the first mare to win the Arlington Million in the six-year history of the race.

Estrapade ran the 1¼ miles (2,015 meters) on turf in 2:00-4/5 to beat 13 rivals. Ridden by Fernando Toro and trained by Charles Whittingham, Estrapade ran as part of the favored four-horse entry.

Estrapade's 11th career victory, worth $600,000, brought her career earnings to $1,468,556. Divulge, a 30-to-1 shot, held on to finish second ($200,000) and Pennine Walk ($110,000) was third. Teleprompter, trying to become the first horse to win the race in consecutive years, finished seventh.

Hulbert Takes 1st PGA Title by 1 Shot

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — Mike Hulbert sank a one-foot (.30-meter) birdie putt on the 18th hole Sunday to hold off a late charge by Joey Sindelar and win the St. Jude Classic golf tournament by one stroke with a total of 8-under-par 280.

One of four golfers tied for the lead entering Sunday's play, Hulbert earned his first PGA title by closing with a 3-under 69. Sindelar, who had a final-round 68, led the tournament at seven under until Hulbert birdied the 16th hole to tie for the lead.

Payne Stewart was third after making a birdie putt on the 18th to finish 70/282. Larry Nelson closed 70/283, while Larry Mize and Gary Koch both were 73/284.

On the par-5 18th, as Sindelar waited near the green for what appeared to be a playoff, Hulbert put his second shot into the right-side rough, about 125 yards (114 meters) from the pin. But his third shot hit the green and rolled to within about a foot of the pin. "When it's your turn to win," said Hulbert, "I guess it's your turn to win."

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES
Third Round

Gary Donnelly, U.S., defeated Anders Jarryd (13), Sweden, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.
Miloslav Mecir (16), Czechoslovakia, defeated Eddie Edwards, South Africa, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.
Boris Becker (3), West Germany, defeated Sergio Casal, Spain, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.
Milan Srejber, Yugoslavia, defeated Jaime Yzaga, Peru, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.
Joakim Nystrom (7), Sweden, defeated Eric Jelen, West Germany, 5-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.
Todd Witsken, U.S., defeated Jimmy Connors (6), U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.
Mats Wilander (2), Sweden, defeated Christo Van Rensburg, South Africa, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
Matt Anger, U.S., defeated Tom Gullickson, U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Third Round

Zina Garrison (12), U.S., defeated Melissa Gurney, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.
Caterina Lindqvist (14), Sweden, defeated Tine Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.
Manuela Maleeva (9), Bulgaria, defeated Camille Benjamin, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.
Helena Sukova (7), Czechoslovakia, defeated Lisa Bonder, U.S., 6-2, 6-0.
Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (6), West Germany, defeated Jo Durie, Britain, 6-2, 6-3.
Hana Mandlikova (4), Czechoslovakia, defeated Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2.
Chris Evert Lloyd (2), U.S., defeated Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.
Wendy Turnbull, Australia, defeated Robin White, U.S., 3-6, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs, Bos.	122	467	86	162	.347
Puckett, Min.	130	553	98	189	.342
Mattingly, N.Y.	131	549	89	184	.335
Tabler, Cle.	103	366	43	121	.331
Rice, Bos.	126	502	77	163	.325
Bell, Tor.	130	523	89	169	.323
Yount, Mil.	113	421	63	134	.318
Fernandez, Tor.	132	559	82	176	.315
Fletcher, Tex.	120	431	70	135	.313
Ward, Tex.	101	369	52	115	.312

Runs: R. Henderson, New York, 112; Puckett, Minnesota, 98; Bell, Toronto, 89; Mattingly, New York, 89; McDowell, Texas, 87.
RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 99; Bell, Toronto, 95; Barfield, Toronto, 93; Carter, Cleveland, 90; Mattingly, New York, 90.
Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 189; Mattingly, New York, 184; Fernandez, Toronto, 176; Bell, Toronto, 169; Rice, Boston, 163.
Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 42; Boggs, Boston, 35; Buckner, Boston, 35; Rice, Boston, 34; Barrett, Boston, 33; Puckett, Minnesota, 33.
Triples: Butler, Cleveland, 9; Fernandez, Toronto, 9; Sierra, Texas, 9; 8 are tied with 6.
Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 30; Deer, Milwaukee, 30; Kingman, Oakland, 30; Balboni, Kansas City, 28; Pagliarulo, New York, 28.
Stolen Bases: R. Henderson, New York, 74; Cangelosi, Chicago, 46; Pettis, California, 35; Gibson, Detroit, 28; Moseby, Toronto, 27; Wilson, Kansas City, 27.

PITCHING (11 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 20-4, .833, 2.57; Rasmussen, New York, 14-4, .778, 3.55; Eichhorn, Toronto, 12-4, .750, 1.73; Cerutti, Toronto, 8-3, .727, 4.31; Henke, Toronto, 8-3, .727, 3.38.
Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 207; Langston, Seattle, 180; Morris, Detroit, 175; Higuera, Milwaukee, 173; M. Witt, California, 168.
Saves: Righetti, New York, 33; Aase, Baltimore, 31; Hernandez, Detroit, 21; Henke, Toronto, 19; D. Moore, California, 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gwynn, S.D	130	517	86	174	.337
Raines, Mon.	120	468	71	155	.331
Backman, N.Y.	98	318	55	105	.330
Brown, S.F.	110	411	56	132	.321
Sax, L.A.	125	500	69	157	.314
Ray, Pit.	123	466	60	144	.309
Hernandez, N.Y.	124	467	81	143	.306
Bass, Hou.	128	476	67	145	.305
Hayes, Phil.	127	484	79	146	.302
Dykstra, N.Y.	118	354	62	106	.299

Runs: Gwynn, San Diego, 86; Hernandez, New York, 81; Hayes, Philadelphia, 79; Coleman, St. Louis, 78; Murphy, Atlanta, 77; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 77.
RBIs: Parker, Cincinnati, 95; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 95; Carter, New York, 87; G. Davis, Houston, 80; Hayes, Philadelphia, 76.
Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 174; Sax, Los Angeles, 157; Raines, Montreal, 155; Hayes, Philadelphia, 146; Bass, Houston, 145.
Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 34; Sax, Los Angeles, 32; Raines, Montreal, 31; Hernandez, New York, 30; R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 30.
Triples: Raines, Mont., 10; Samuel, Philadelphia, 10; Webster, Mont., 9; Coleman, St. Louis, 7; Dykstra, N.Y., 7; McGee, St. Louis, 7.
Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 29; G. Davis, Houston, 26; Parker, Cincinnati, 26; Murphy, Atlanta, 25; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 22.
Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 88; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 65; Raines, Montreal, 55; Duncan, Los Angeles, 44; Doran, Houston, 38.

PITCHING (11 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: S. Fernandez, New York, 15-4, .789, 3.61; Ojeda, New York, 15-4, .789, 2.61; Gooden, New York, 13-4, .765, 2.95; Robinson, Cincinnati, 9-3, .750, 2.45; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 8-3, .727, 2.85; Tekulve, Philadelphia, 8-3, .727, 2.66.
Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 241; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 198; Welch, Los Angeles, 156; S. Fernandez, N.Y., 155; Gooden, N.Y.
Saves: Worrell, St. Louis, 29; Reardon, Montreal, 28; D. Smith, Houston, 27; Le. Smith, Chicago, 25; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 22; Franco, Cincinnati, 22.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	76	54	.585	—
Toronto	73	58	.557	3½
New York	70	61	.534	6½
Detroit	68	64	.515	9
Baltimore	65	65	.500	11
Cleveland	65	66	.496	11½
Milwaukee	64	65	.496	11½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	74	56	.569	—
Texas	69	62	.527	5½
Kansas City	60	70	.462	14
Oakland	61	71	.462	14
Seattle	58	74	.439	17
Chicago	56	73	.434	17½
Minnesota	55	75	.423	19

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	87	43	.669	—
Philadelphia	68	62	.523	19
St. Louis	65	65	.500	22
Montreal	62	65	.488	23½
Chicago	55	75	.423	32
Pittsburgh	53	76	.411	33½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	73	57	.562	—
Cincinnati	66	64	.508	7
San Francisco	65	65	.500	8
Los Angeles	62	68	.477	11
Atlanta	61	68	.473	11½
San Diego	61	70	.466	12½

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 030 000 000—3 10 1
Boston 000 000 301—4 12 0
Bailes, Oelkers (7), Wills (9) and Allanson; Boyd, Schiraldi (8) and Sullivan, Gedman (9). W—Schiraldi, 2-1. L—Wills, 1-3. HRs—Cleveland, Franco (8).

Minnesota 130 000 001—5 8 0
Toronto 004 010 11x—7 8 0
Portugal, Anderson (3), Atherton (5), Fontenot (8) and Laudner, Reed (6); Cerutti, Aquino (2), Eichhorn (6) and Whitt. W—Aquino, 1-1. L—Anderson, 3-5. Sv—Eichhorn (8). HRs—Minnesota, Puckett (26). Toronto, Moseby (20), Upshaw (6).

Milwaukee 000 001 000—1 7 1
Kansas City 101 001 21x—6 17 0
Wegman, Bosio (7) and Cerone; Bankhead, Black (9) and Sundberg. W—Bankhead, 8-7. L—Wegman, 4-10.

Texas 000 100 000—1 4 0
Chicago 200 000 01x—3 10 0
Loynd, Russell (2), Williams (7), Mohorcic (8) and Slaught; Dotson, Searage (8), Thigpen (8) and Hassey. W—Dotson, 9-13. L—Loynd, 2-2. Sv—Thigpen (3).

Baltimore 000 000 000—0 5 1
Oakland 014 000 20x—7 11 0
Boddicker, Havens (6) and Stefero, Sheets (8); Andujar and Willard. W—Andujar, 8-6. L—Boddicker, 14-9. HRs—Oakland, Lansford (16), Canseco (27).

Detroit 010 010 001—3 5 0
California 200 000 03x—5 6 3
Terrell, Slaton (8) and Heath; Candelaria, Lucas (5), Moore (8) and Boone. W—Moore, 3-5. L—Terrell, 11-11. HR—California, Jones (15).

New York 001 000 010—2 9 0
Seattle 000 220 11x—6 11 2
Drabek, Fisher (8), Scurry (8) and Espino; Moore and S.Bradley. W—Moore, 9-11. L—Drabek, 3-7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 013 000 000—4 9 0
Montreal 000 000 100—1 6 0
Wojna, Lefferts (8), McCullers (8) and Bochy; Tibbs, McGaffigan (6), Roberge (8) and Bilardello. W—Wojna, 1-0. L—Tibbs, 6-8. Sv—McCullers (2). HR—San Diego, McReynolds (20).

Los Angeles 100 031 200—7 11 2
New York 001 002 001—4 9 0
Valenzuela and Scioscia; Darling, Neimann (7), Sisk (8) and Hearn. W—Valenzuela, 17-9. L—Darling, 12-5. HRs—Los Angeles, Williams (3). New York, Hearn (4).

San Francisco 020 010 000—3 9 0
Philadelphia 100 011 10x—4 7 1
Blue, Robinson (8) and Brenly; K.Gross, Tekulve (7), Schatzeder (8), Bedrosian (9) and Reynolds. W—Tekulve, 8-3. L—Blue, 9-9. Sv—Bedrosian (22). HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (29), Samuel (14).

Cincinnati 102 000 000—3 8 2
St. Louis 022 111 02x—9 11 0
Browning, Willis (4), Landum (6), Murphy (7) and Diaz; Forsch and Lake. W—Forsch, 13-8. L—Browning, 11-11. HR—Cincinnati, Daniels (5).

Pittsburgh 120 130 001—8 11 0
Houston 101 000 000—2 8 2
Walk, McWilliams (8) and Pena; Knepper, Andersen (5), Lopez (6), Kerfeld (8), Calhoun (9) and Mizerock. W—Walk, 7-7. L—Knepper, 15-10. HRs—Pittsburgh, Diaz (10). Houston, Hatcher (3).

Chicago 030 000 000—3 4 1
Atlanta 000 102 001—4 13 0
Eckersley, R.Davis (6), L.Smith (9) and J.Davis; Palmer, Dedmon (7) and Virgil. W—Dedmon, 5-6. L—Smith, 8-9. HRs—Chicago, Dunston (14). Atlanta, Murphy (25), Simmons (4).

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Sent John Habyan, pitcher, to Rochester.
CALIFORNIA—Optioned Ray Chadwick, pitcher, to Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League. Recalled Devon White, outfielder, from Edmonton.

National League

ATLANTA—Named Eddie Mathews minor league batting instructor and special assignment scout.
NEW YORK—Activated Gary Carter, catcher.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

MIAMI—Waived Vince Heflin, wide receiver.

TENNIS

ASSOC. OF TENNIS PROFESSIONALS—Announced that the contract of Mike Davies, executive director, will not be renewed.

COLLEGE

ALFRED—Named Bill Dupon offensive line coach.
ARIZONA STATE—Named Ed Gorman assistant track coach.
BENTLEY—Named Barbara Stevens women's basketball coach.
BRADLEY—Named Stan Albeck basketball coach and signed him to a five-year contract.
DREXEL—Named Jay Wright assistant basketball coach.
GEORGIA—Named Milton Abell assistant golf coach.
GEORGIA TECH—Named Tom Jones women's softball coach.
JACKSONVILLE—Named Donald O. Jacobs athletic director.
KINGS POINT—Named Drew Crawford and Peter Emelianchik assistant football coaches and Bill von Leer assistant athletic trainer.
LAKE SUPERIOR STATE—Named Jim Fallis interim athletic director.
MARIST—Named Dr. Vincent Toscano academic adviser to the basketball program.
MICHIGAN—Announced the retirement of Don Canham, athletic director, effective Dec. 31, 1987.
MISSISSIPPI—Named Dave Loos and Maurice Harrell assistant basketball coaches.
NCAA—Announced the declassification of Duquesne University's athletic program from Division I for the 1986-87 academic year.
NORTHERN MICHIGAN—Named Dean Ellis basketball coach.
OKLAHOMA—Named Bob Clark assistant women's basketball coach.
ST. JOSEPH'S (PA.)—Named Chris Loschiavo basketball coach.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	6	3	0	209	195	12
Hamilton	3	5	0	173	191	6
Montreal	2	6	0	159	160	4
Ottawa	2	7	0	179	249	4

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Brit Clmb	7	2	0	223	201	14
Edmonton	5	3	0	221	174	10
Calgary	5	4	0	201	177	10
Winnipeg	5	4	0	262	198	10
Saskatchwn	4	5	0	197	248	8

Friday's Result
Toronto 25 Ottawa 12

Sunday's Result
Saskatchewan 34, Winnipeg 30

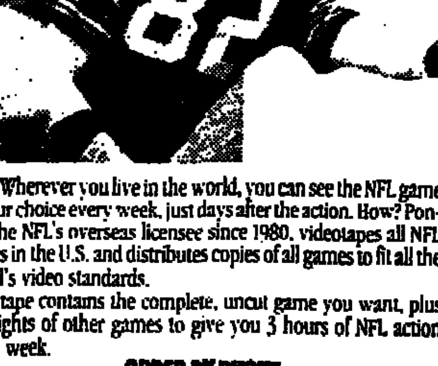
Golf

Top finishers in the West German Open, which ended Sunday in Duesseldorf (x-won on fifth hole of playoff):

x-Bernhard Langer	75-65-66-67—273
Rodger Davis	68-73-68-64—273
Sandy Lyle	70-71-68-66—275
Mark McNulty	67-72-69-67—275
Mark Mouland	68-73-66-69—276
Ian Woosnam	74-68-68-66—276
Ian Baker-Finch	68-68-70-72—278
Gordon Brand	71-71-66-70—278
Des Smyth	73-67-70-68—278
Peter Baker	67-70-70-72—279
Seve Ballesteros	69-69-73-68—279
Ian Mosey	72-67-70-70—279

Top finishers and earnings in the St. Jude Classic, which ended Sunday on the par-72, 7,282-yard Colonial Country Club course in Memphis, Tennessee:

Mike Hulbert $109,064	71-72-68-69—280
Joey Sindelar $65,438	71-71-71-68—281
Payne Stewart $41,202	71-70-71-70—282
Larry Nelson $29,084	76-70-67-70—283
Larry Mize $23,024	73-70-68-73—284
Gary Koch $23,024	73-69-69-73—284
Howard Twitty $17,632	71-67-73-74—285
Tony Sills $17,632	74-70-69-72—285
Jeff Sluman $17,632	74-70-70-71—285
Fuzzy Zoeller $17,632	70-74-71-70—285
Gene Elliott $17,632	76-72-68-69—285
Fred Couples $12,724	77-69-70-70—286
Clarence Rose $12,724	74-72-68-72—286
Greg Twiggs $12,724	76-73-68-69—286
Mike West $9,964	74-73-69-71—287
Tom Purtzer $9,964	73-71-72-71—287
Charles Bolling $9,964	74-74-72-67—287
Bob Gilder $9,694	75-70-69-73—287
Bobby Wadkins $9,694	72-73-69-73—287
Bob Tway $7,311	76-71-69-72—288
Steve Jones $7,311	77-72-71-68—288
Bill Israelson $7,311	75-74-71-68—288
Dave Eichelberger $5,107	74-74-68-73—289
Gary Hallberg $5,107	71-75-72-81—289
Mark O'Meara $5,107	74-69-73-73—289
Ernie Gonzalez $5,107	73-72-71-73—289
Jack Renner $5,107	75-72-73-69—289
Andy Bean $5,107	75-72-74-68—289
Mark McCumber $5,107	74-72-72-71—289
Peter Jacobsen $5,107	73-74-72-70—289
Tom Pernice Jr. $4,120	78-70-74-68—290
Lennie Clements $3,593	78-72-71-70—291
Lon Hinkle $3,593	72-76-74-69—291
Dave Rummells $3,593	73-74-71-73—291
Keith Fergus $3,593	77-70-72-72—291
Bill Glasson $3,593	74-69-74-74—291
Brad Faber $2,426	78-71-68-75—292
Larry Ziegler $2,426	73-75-70-74—292
Gibby Gilbert $2,426	73-73-72-74—292
George Archer $2,426	72-74-75-71—292
Chris Perry $2,426	73-72-77-70—292
Bill Kratzert $2,426	80-69-74-69—292
Tom Byrum $2,426	79-71-71-71—292
Bill Sander $2,426	77-71-75-69—292



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ART BUCHWALD

Tales of Tax E. Vader

WASHINGTON — When all the details of the tax reform bill are worked out, it looks as if *business entertaining*, as we have known it, will never be the same. Under the new rules you can still eat on the government for 80 percent of the meal — but you have to prove that you really did discuss business with the client. The conversation must be substantive and not just for goodwill purposes. If you try to deduct extravagantly without proof of the seriousness of the conversation, you will be fined.

Buchwald

This isn't like the old days when men and women took their spouses to dinner and did not hesitate to write them off as legitimate business contacts.

□

This scene has been repeated many times in one form or another:

"Who do you want me to be tonight?" Bea Hofstadter asked her husband Milton as they entered the Café de Paris.

"You can be Gerry Buckingham, president of the Bayou Kite Co."

"Why can't I be Ira Harris of Salomon Brothers?"

"You were Ira last week. We have to mix it up just in case the IRS does an audit."

Bea and Milton were seated and the headwaiter gave them a menu.

She said, "Can I go all out?"

"Of course you can," Milton replied. "Gerry is a very important client. He buys thousands of spools of string each month. He has to be treated like a king."

"Do I have to talk business or can we just eat?"

Milton replied, "I think we ought to talk SOME business just so that the taxpayer doesn't think he's paying for our dinner."

□

"Remember the time you took me to Las Vegas and I was Clint Bronzestader of the Freepoint Cement and Weathervane Co.?"

Milton said, "Will you be quiet. Somebody could be listening. If you keep talking like this, I'm not going to deduct you any more."

"You're such a worrywart, Milton," Bea said. "I'll never forget the night you wrote me off as David Jaffe, your accountant, and then suddenly hid under the table."

"What would you have done if Jaffe walked into the restaurant just as I was paying the check?"

"So what? You were with your wife, and he was dining with his."

"How could I claim to have dinner with him, when he and his wife were eating alone in the same restaurant?"

"Maybe he was taking his wife to dinner and saying it was you."

"David wouldn't do that," Milton said. "He's too chicken. The reason I ducked under the table was that I was afraid when I sent him my bill for dinner, he would see I deducted him for a meal I never had with him. David doesn't have a sense of humor."

□

"Forget David. Where are you going to take me for our anniversary?"

"How about Bermuda?"

"That would be fun. Who am I as far as the IRS is concerned?"

"How about Norman Plankton of Plankton, Witchhazel Advertising? No one would say a word if I said I took him to Bermuda."

"I hate Norman Plankton, and if I have to be him it will ruin my trip."

"Well, who do you want to go as?"

"If I'm going to be deducted for the whole business trip, I want to go in style. I'd like to be Lee Iacocca."

Milton protested, "What would I be doing taking Lee Iacocca to Bermuda?"

"You could always say you took him because he promised you a good buy on a Plymouth station wagon."

Shanghai Bans Ad T-Shirts

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Shanghai has banned the sale of all T-shirts and bags carrying written advertisements, saying they unfairly provide free publicity, the China Daily reports. Shanghai's Xinmin Evening News noted that many street stalls were selling T-shirts and bags advertising foreign cigarettes, beer, motorcycles and other items, diverting sales from domestic products.

'Sir Flawless' Takes Up His U.S. Post

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — After a lengthy search for anecdotes that would add spice to the apparent perfection of Sir Antony Acland's career as a British diplomat, a hapless local newspaper profiler in the early 1980s gave up. "Crisp, direct, well-mannered, popular with his staff, highly efficient, discreet, dependable," was the conclusion. The headline read: "The Rise of Sir Flawless."

It is a description that still makes Acland smile, with a boyish sort of grin that momentarily softens his upright visage. As a diplomatic colleague points out, it also is a description that Acland does not dispute.

Experienced Arabist, chief aide to two foreign ministers, twice an ambassador in Europe, he has been thrice honored by the queen for service to his country. In 1982, at age 52, he became one of the youngest men ever to hold his profession's top domestic job: head of the diplomatic service and permanent undersecretary of state.

Sir Antony arrived in Washington on Aug. 28 to take up Britain's most prestigious overseas post, as the new ambassador to the United States. He arrived early so that he would be in place for his first official duty — accompanying Prince Charles to Harvard on Sept. 3 to give its 350th-anniversary lecture.

Is the U.S. ambassadorship the pinnacle of Acland's 33-year career? "I call it another pinnacle of my career," he said before leaving for Washington. "I feel privileged to be in the diplomatic service. I feel equally or even more privileged to be about to be British ambassador to Washington."

His appointment comes at a pivotal time for the two nations. General elections will be held in the United States and Britain during Acland's likely three-to-four-year tenure, in both cases testing the staying power of what have been virtual revolutions toward the political right under Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

Until the 1988 elections, Acland will have to contend with the close personal relationship between the two leaders that some observers in London think makes the British ambassador in Washington and his U.S. counterpart in London somewhat superfluous.

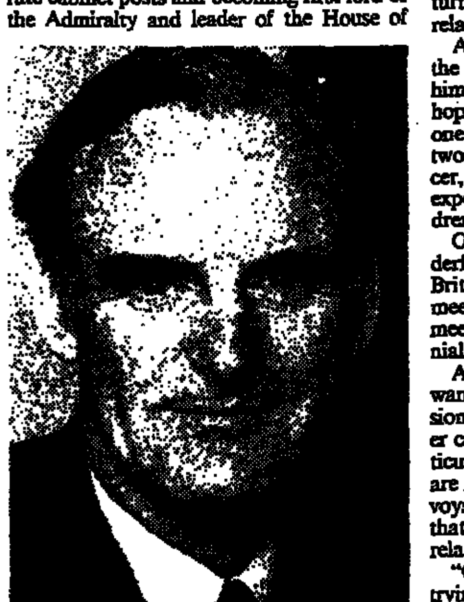
Acland disagrees: "There's no doubt that both for an ambassador and, much more importantly, for Britain, the prime minister's relationship with President Reagan is a vast asset. It's of cardinal importance." But there is more than enough to keep any ambassador busy, he added.

In addition to his official role as representative of the United States's closest ally, the ambassador from Britain holds a special place in the U.S. capital. Many consider him the social and cultural doyen of the diplomatic corps.

It is a part he was bred to play. Sir Antony's elegant bearing and clipped diction are the epitome of British upper-class refinement. A widower with three grown children, he prefers to spend his free time in traditionally British "country pursuits" — horseback riding, shooting game, tennis.

His lineage over the last two centuries is the history of Britain itself. A great-grandfather, Henry Wentworth Acland, founded the school of medicine at Oxford University and was physician to Queen Victoria and Edward VII, as well as a close friend of the English writer and critic John Ruskin. Another great-grandfather, W.H. Smith, founded a chain of British bookshops.

Smith turned to politics, winning a seat in Parliament, eventually serving in three separate cabinet posts and becoming first lord of the Admiralty and leader of the House of



British Information Services

Sir Antony Acland

Commons. And near the end of the century, three Aclands — a father and two sons — were simultaneously elected to Parliament.

Sir Antony's father, "a public servant, an administrator and a soldier," served in pre-World War II Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and later became military governor of various colonial and postwar entities. Still, when Antony Acland decided to join the diplomatic service during his last year at Oxford, his friends made book at 17 to 1 that he would fail the entrance exam. Nevertheless, in 1953 he entered the Foreign Office's Arabian department.

Beginning in the early 1960s, promotion and change came quickly — from the British mission to the United Nations in New York, to head of the Arabian department in London, to three years as chief aide to two successive foreign secretaries, one from the Conservative party, the other from Labor, to ambassador to Luxembourg in 1977 and ambassador to Spain in the late 1970s. In 1980, as deputy undersecretary of state, he went to Libya to persuade the Libyan leader to desist from assassinating his exiled political enemies in Britain.

Acland's posting to Washington is likely to be his last job before mandatory retirement at age 60. With the Labor Party currently leading Thatcher's Conservatives in opinion polls, there is a chance that Britain may undergo a radical change during his tenure. A Labor government would bring an abrupt turnabout in some key aspects of Britain's relationship with the United States.

Acland makes no bones about the fact that the Washington job — the only post left for him to be promoted to — is one "I had always hoped, privately . . . might work out." His one regret is that his wife, Clare, who died two years ago after a lengthy bout with cancer, will not be with him. But he said he expected frequent visits from his three children.

One hope is "to make sure that that wonderful house is used to the advantage of Britain," Acland said. "I hope it will be a meeting place for prominent Americans meeting prominent British visitors in a congenial atmosphere, with things well done."

Among his professional goals, Acland wants to continue and expand a recent extension of the embassy's contacts with U.S. power centers outside the executive branch, particularly with Congress. While such divisions are nonexistent in parliamentary Britain, envoys to Washington have found increasingly that it is not enough simply to have good relations with the president and his staff.

"One has got to operate on the basis of trying to promote and encourage the legislation that the British government wants to see pushed through," Acland said, "like the extradition treaty." Although the British and U.S. governments agreed early this year on revisions to the treaty designed to facilitate the extradition of alleged Irish terrorists, several members of the Senate balked at approving the measure.

When British diplomats joined the administration in lobbying for passage, there were some complaints in Washington that the embassy was becoming too "pushy" in its advocacy of the treaty.

Acland said he considers the charge a compliment, rather than a criticism.

"My impression is, you have to be a bit pushy in that city, and it's no use having your light under a bushel. You've got to say what you think, and you've got to push fairly hard." And of the extradition treaty, he said, "The proof of the pudding, really, is in the eating. It was passed."

PEOPLE

Beatles 'Home Movie'

What was described as a "unique home movie" of the Beatles relaxing on their 1965 U.S. tour has been sold for £26,500 ($40,000) to a buyer who refused to give his name and rushed from Christie's showroom seconds after making the winning bid at the third in a series of rock memorabilia sales in London. The 52-minute, 8mm silent film taken by **Tony Barrow**, then the Beatles' press officer, shows **John Lennon**, **George Harrison**, **Ringo Starr** and **Paul McCartney** clowning around a California swimming pool, playing poker aboard an airplane and relaxing backstage. One report said the three surviving Beatles and Lennon's widow, **Yoko Ono**, would try to buy the three-reel film, which also shows **Joan Baez** and **the Byrds**. A copy of Lennon and Ono's marriage certificate was bought for £3,000 by **Steve Routhier**, a representative of the International Hard Rock Café restaurant chain. A set of reindeer bells used by Lennon on "Happy Christmas/War is Over," which came with a certificate of authenticity, sold for £900.

□

Olga Peters, granddaughter of **Josef Stalin**, says she regrets never having had a warm relationship with her relatives in Russia. Peters, 15, who goes to school in Essex, England, has spent much of the summer in Spring Green, Wisconsin, with her mother, **Svetlana Alliluyeva**, who married **William Wesley Peters** while living in Wisconsin in 1970. Olga told The Milwaukee Journal that she knew little more about Stalin than what she learned from books. Her mother rarely talks about him, she said. When she and her mother spent a year and a half recently in the Soviet Union, she said, she was snubbed by two of her mother's children from a previous marriage.

□

Marjorie and **May Chavasse** survived two world wars, cigarettes and 50-million-to-one odds to arrive at their 100th birthdays together. Britain's oldest twins celebrated with a champagne luncheon attended by 100 relatives and friends. Marjorie quit during World War II, but May said she gave up her pack-a-day habit more recently.

□

Anthony Galella, a nephew of the *primo paparazzo*, **Ron Galella**, tangled with **Sean Penn** outside the Manhattan building where the actor lives with his wife, **Madonna**. The New York Post said Penn hit Galella in the face with a shopping bag after several photographers tried to get pictures of the couple returning home.

□

The entertainer **Danny Thomas** and his wife, **Rose Marie**, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in Los Angeles with 1,800 people at a five-and-a-half-hour, $250-a-head benefit for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. "This is my husband from my first marriage," Rose Marie told the guests.

□

Elton John's ties to the British royal family may be strengthening his marriage, People magazine reports. People, quoting the columnist **Nigel Dempster**, said that, thanks to front-row seats last month for the wedding of **Prince Andrew** and **Sarah Ferguson**, John and his wife of two and a half years, **Renate**, "were regarded as a couple again" after months of speculation that their marriage was on its last legs. The singer is on a 25-city U.S. tour for which he ordered 133 pairs of stylish glasses and 20 gaudy outfits, the magazine said.

□

Abbie Hoffman wants to test the limits of freedom of speech in his new syndicated radio show, "Radio Free U.S.A.," so he plans to announce "several national security decisions" on each broadcast. The former Yippie also said he planned to collect urine samples from his first audience and ship them to the White House for analysis. The debut show, to be taped Friday, will feature **Paul Simon** and Hoffman's son, **America**.

□

A bookstore employee on Martha's Vineyard reveals in a New York Times article about writers on the resort island that the syndicated columnist **Art Buchwald** may have known whereof he spoke in his recent column about vacation regimens that are guaranteed to add pounds. "Art Buchwald is in all the time," the employee said. "In fact — this is terrible gossip — the last time he was in he bought half a dozen different diet books."

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International Secretarial Positions

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

METRO OPERA-AUBER
LEE COOPER GROUP
INTERNATIONAL JEANS and LEISUREWEAR MANUFACTURER seeks for its MANAGING DIRECTOR
TOP CLASS BILINGUAL SECRETARY/ P.A.
English mother tongue with fluent written and spoken French, she must possess good French shorthand.
It is an interesting position including varied duties, requiring intelligence and pleasant personality.
Please write with detailed resume, photo and present salary to N° 1926 MARIE GILMERT CONSEIL EN RECRUTEMENT 47 rue de Prony 75017 Paris

INT'L DIVISION OF AN IMPORTANT Insurance Brokerage firm PARIS-Madlene, seeks:
EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL TYPIST
English-French, preferably English mother tongue. Full time job, experience with word processor would be appreciated but training will be given. Write with resume & photo to: FAUGERE & JUTHEAU Service du Personnel 13-15, Rue de la Ville L'Evêque 75008 PARIS (France)

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CABINET D'AUDIT LA DEFENSE Recrute:
SECRETAIRE EXPERIMENTEE BILINGUE ANGLAIS
La candidate retenue sera réellement bilingue, dynamique, organisée et d'excellente présentation.
Le poste requiert en outre la parfaite maîtrise des sténos française et anglaise et une grande disponibilité.
Horaires variables. Self inter-entreprises.
Envoyer CV, photo et prétentions à: Mme Hélène LIPPLINER Tour Manhattan Cédex 21 92095 Paris la Défense 2.

SECRETARY ASSISTANT
For 3-5 months, could be converted to exciting career position. EEC citizen, about 25 years old, perfect French, fluent English, some German, all secretarial skills, must know Paris and be highly motivated with pleasant personality and appearance.
Send C.V. & picture to: PWS, P.O. Box 4644, D-6200 Wiesbaden, W. Germany. Tel: 49-(0)6121-713061, GTS3 Fax: 718286.

COMPANY WITH 12 EMPLOYEES, producing high precision medical equipment seeks COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT male/female, about 30, English mother tongue, to handle exporting to England and other English speaking countries and to participate in int'l congresses. Write with cv and photo to Mr. Plewiecki, Bolt Extrusion, 10, rue Croix Vigneron, 95160 Montmorency, France.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL BANK seeks BILINGUAL SECRETARIES
English mother tongue. Very good command of French
Write: BAII, 12 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 47 27 61 69.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY to American bank, bilingual, preferably English mother tongue. Previous French work experience essential. US banking and PC experience very desirable. Must be dynamic, self-starter, capable and interested in becoming personal assistant to multilingual expatriate executive. Write Box 3908, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT 22 - 35 year old female, perfect English/French/German. Pleasant appearance. All secretarial skills. High salary. From 2:30 - 8:30 pm 5 days a week for a show biz company. Send photo & c.v. to Cabinet Sinet, 179 Rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris, France.

INT'L LAWYERS, Parc Monceau, seek bilingual French-English receptionist, with knowledge typing, excellent presentation.

Also bilingual secretaries with French-English shorthand typing, 3 to 5 years experience. Paris 45 63 13 22

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

RANDSTAD Specialized in Highly Qualified BILINGUAL AGENCY Fully Bilingual Temporary Office Paris: 47 58 12 40 Personnel

PART-TIME SECRETARY French/English shorthand/typist, telex, seeks job or replacement. Tel 46 51 95 13 Paris

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

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